

Jordan Times

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Algerian diplomat gunned down
BEIRUT, Jan. 13 (A.P.) — A high-ranking Algerian diplomat was found murdered in a suburban neighbourhood in Beirut today only five hours after unknown gunmen kidnapped him from his house in the Lebanese capital, a police spokesman said. The spokesman identified the diplomat as Rabeh Jerwa, 37, minister plenipotentiary at the Algerian embassy, the second ranking diplomat after Ambassador Mustafa Hismawi. An undetermined number of gunmen broke into Mr. Jerwa's apartment at the Beir Al Abd residential neighbourhood of West Beirut shortly after midnight and forced him at gunpoint to leave with them in a waiting car to an unknown destination, the spokesman said. Mr. Jerwa's body was found in the morning at the low-income suburban neighbourhood of Haret Hreik on the southern edge of Beirut.

UNRWA to continue until April
AMMAN, Jan. 13 (J.T.) — UNRWA will continue its education services for Palestinian refugees at least until the end of next April, according to sources at the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East. The sources said UNRWA Commissioner General Olof Rydbeck will not take any decision at the present time concerning the reduction of the agency's services, particularly its educational programmes, since the subject of UNRWA's financing is still being discussed by the U.N. General Assembly. The agency's funds at present allow for UNRWA schools within its five areas of operations to remain open at least until the end of April, 1982.

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French work week reduced

PARIS, Jan. 13 (A.P.) — The French government, acting under new power to legislate social measures by decree, today reduced the legal work week to 39 hours and instituted a fifth week of paid vacation, effective Feb. 1. In a second decree, the Socialist government of President Francois Mitterrand adopted a programme to exonerate companies from certain social charges if they agree to reduce further the working hours of their employees. The measures, announced at the end of the regular weekly cabinet meeting, are the first of several envisaged by the government aimed at absorbing France's post-war record unemployment. The jobless rate now exceeds two million or more than 8 per cent of the active population.

Plane crashes near Washington

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (R) — An Air Florida Boeing 737 crashed into a major commuter bridge between Washington and Virginia today during a fierce snowstorm and plunged into the Potomac River, police said. The airliner, which had just taken off from nearby National Airport, hit the 14th Street bridge, smashing into several cars before plummeting into the icy river. Police had no immediate details of how many passengers were aboard the plane or how many people were injured. Reports from the scene said several cars were knocked into the Potomac. Unconfirmed reports said people had been spotted in the river after the crash and had been rescued. The Air Florida jet carried 80 passengers, National Airport officials reported. Ambulances, fire engines and police cars sped to the scene through snow-bound rush-hour traffic in central Washington. A spokeswoman for George Washington University hospital said it was waiting for survivors but did not know how many to expect. There has not been a major aircraft accident within the Washington limits in years.

Tremor shakes Tiberias

TIBERIAS, Jan. 13 (R) — A strong earth tremor shook the ancient city of Tiberias this evening and residents said it toppled furniture and caused slight damage to a number of houses. There was no immediate report of casualties.

Bourguiba seeks U.S. treatment

TUNIS, Jan. 13 (A.P.) — President Habib Bourguiba of Tunisia will receive medical treatment in the United States for spinal pain and numbness in his right hand, Tunisian government spokesman Tahar Belkhouja said today. The 79-year-old Bourguiba complained of pain, numbness and circulatory problems following a recent gum infection. Mr. Belkhouja said the president probably would travel to the United States tomorrow and emphasized that his health generally is "not believed to be a cause for concern."

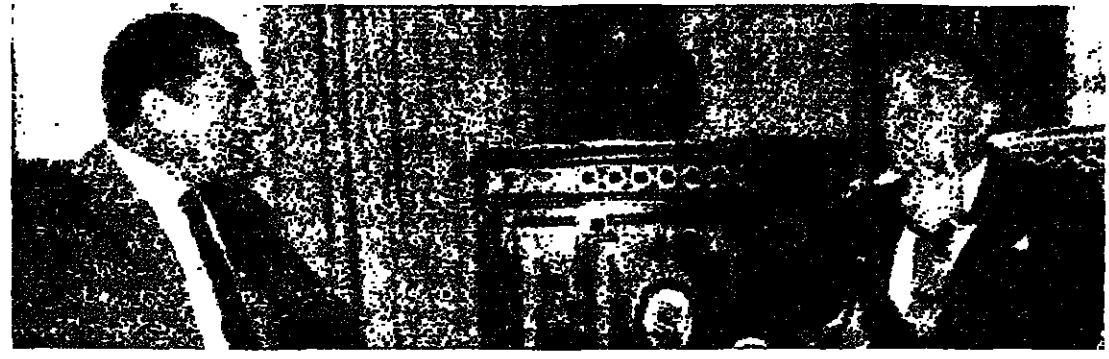
Weinberger to visit Saudi Arabia

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (R) — U.S. Defence Secretary Casper Weinberger will visit Saudi Arabia soon, probably next month, a Pentagon spokesman said today. The spokesman said the visit would last a week to 10 days. He gave no reason for the trip. Washington views Saudi Arabia as a strong moderating influence in the Middle East, and government officials have often voiced the administration's wish to forge closer ties with the Saudis while maintaining a close relationship with Israel.

U.S. secretary of state sets no deadline for 'autonomy' accord

Haig brings 'nothing new' to Egypt

CAIRO, Jan. 13 (R) — U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig said today Washington was setting no deadlines for an Egyptian-Israeli agreement on Palestinian "autonomy". Mr. Haig, who is visiting Egypt and Israel to help revive the long-stalled negotiations, met Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak and later told reporters there was no deadline despite the approach of Israel's final withdrawal from Sinai.



Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak, left, meets U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig in Cairo Wednesday (A.P. wirephoto)

The Palestinians view the negotiations as an attempt to perpetuate Israeli rule and have boycotted them. President Mubarak told reporters after Mr. Haig's press conference that the secretary of state had brought "nothing new except that he has come to the area to push the peace process forward." Prime Minister Fouad Morsi, with whom Mr. Haig conferred separately, said the American visitor would take Egyptian ideas to Israel and would later study both countries' views. Egyptian leaders have said they want to reach an acceptable accord on the autonomy issue, irrespective of whether this is before or after the Sinai withdrawal. Mr. Haig told his press conference he had gained "a very firm and clear commitment from President Mubarak to intensify our efforts in the period ahead, to achieve progress on autonomy."

Egyptian officials said the two men would hold a second and previously unscheduled round of talks tomorrow morning, before Mr. Haig flies to Israel. Mr. Haig said he would be continuing his talks here "to attempt to again achieve a greater momentum with the results of a breakthrough in the period ahead. And I hope this will be possible." But when asked whether he had detected any "areas of give" in the positions of the two sides, he said it was too early to say. Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali said that since the current series of autonomy talks with Israel began last September, the two sides had agreed their aim was a statement of principles. But Mr. Ali stressed only yesterday that Egypt was not interested in a vague formula which would gloss over the differences. Mr. Morsi told reporters the talks with Mr. Haig had also covered possible reallocation of some U.S. economic aid between different projects. Egypt receives nearly \$2 billion of U.S. non-military aid annually, more than any other country. Some Egyptian commentators expressed scepticism today about the secretary's visit. Makram Mohammad Ahmed, editor of the government-owned weekly *Mussawwar*, asked why Mr. Haig was "galloping into the area after the American administration's long sleep," and whether the U.S. thought a vague autonomy document would stop Israel annexing the West Bank and Gaza Strip. He said the only constructive action now would be Israeli confidence-building measures in the occupied territories, but this was unlikely while Menachem Begin was prime minister.

Hassan leaves Bonn for Geneva

BONN, Jan. 13 (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan last night left Bonn for Geneva at the end of his working visit to West Germany. During his stay in West-Germany, which started on Monday, Prince Hassan was received by West German President Karl Carstens. The meeting was attended by Jordanian Ambassador in Bonn Sharif Fawaz Sharaf and a number of West German Foreign Ministry officials. Before his departure yesterday, Prince Hassan delivered a lecture on the Middle East situation before the West German Foreign Affairs Society. The lecture was attended by several West German parliament members and journalists. Prince Hassan also met with former Chancellor Willy Brandt with whom he discussed economic issues.

Positions on Sinai force presented

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, Jan. 13 (A.P.) — Four European ambassadors met with a top Foreign Ministry official today to present their countries' latest position on joining the multinational force that will monitor the Israel-Egypt peace treaty after Israel's withdrawal from Sinai in April. Israel, which objected to statements the four countries issued on Nov. 23 declaring their willingness to join the force, had no immediate comment on the messages. Prime Minister Menachem Begin's cabinet will consider the messages on Sunday, the Foreign Ministry said. The ambassadors of Britain, France, Italy and the Netherlands delivered the messages to Mr. David Kimche, director-general of the Foreign Ministry. Israel Radio quoted one of the ambassadors as saying the messages were not identical. No official texts were released, but according to an unofficial source the British message made only oblique reference to the Nov. 23 statement that troubled Israel.

Jordan-PLO committee allocates JD 5m to West Bank farmers

AMMAN, Jan. 13 (Petra) — The joint Jordanian-Palestinian committee for supporting the steadfastness of the inhabitants of the occupied territories has adopted several decisions to enable the Arab population under Israeli occupation to face the enemy's various designs, it was announced here today. The announcement came at the conclusion of the committee's meetings here which began on Saturday.

The committee reviewed in detail its achievements in the past year in the light of a 1981 development plan to enhance the Arab inhabitants' steadfastness vis-a-vis Israel's designs to perpetuate its occupation of Arab land. The committee also discussed the general situation in the occupied territories and Israel's plans to apply the civilian administration law in accordance with the projected Begin-Sharon plan to seize Arab land and evict its inhabitants, the statement said. Furthermore, the committee studied the activities of the so-called village leagues created by Israel and voiced its appreciation for the Arab inhabitants' denunciation and boycott of these leagues. According to the statements, the committee rendered special attention to the agricultural sector with the aim of safeguarding the ownership of land and offering assistance to Arab farmers to develop rural regions. The committee allocated JD 5 million to support these farmers, the announcement said. The committee also put the finishing touches on a project for establishing a special national welfare fund designed to support Arab detainees, strugglers against occupation, employees and school and university graduates. The fund will also help finance housing projects, especially in rural areas. The committee laid down certain principles in the light of which this year's financial budget will be drawn up. Representing the Palestinian side in the committee were Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) executive committee members Hamid Abu Sitta, Abdul Rahim Ahmad, Hanna Naser, Khalil Al Wazir and Hani Al Hassan, and Brig. Abdul Razaq Al Yahya, PLO representative in Amman.

Cabinet approves journalists law

AMMAN, Jan. 13 (J.T.) — The cabinet today discussed the Journalists Association's new draft law and endorsed its general terms. The new draft law has still to go through legislative procedures before it is finally approved as law. The current law has not been amended since it has been enacted in 1953.

Mrs. Thatcher weeps as fears for safety of missing son mount

LONDON, Jan. 13 (Agencies) — British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher broke down in tears today as fears mounted for the safety of her 28-year-old son, Mark, missing for five days on an African car rally.

Aides said that Mrs. Thatcher had recovered her composure at the luncheon. "She gave a 25-minute speech and then answered questions for 25 minutes and it was done in her usual manner," said a spokesman for her office. The businessmen gave Mrs. Thatcher a standing ovation at the end, the spokesman added. She was due to speak to her husband by telephone to Algiers later tonight but cancelled an engagement with the Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Pujia, who is on an official visit to Britain.

Mrs. Thatcher's husband, Denis, arrived in Algiers to join the search in the Sahara desert. Mrs. Thatcher, looking strained and red-eyed, arrived for a speaking engagement at the Imperial Hotel, in London's Russell Square. "I am sorry there is no news. I am very concerned. My husband will arrive there this afternoon," she told reporters. Once inside the hotel lobby, the prime minister broke down and wept. Aides gathered around her and she leaned against one while trying to compose herself before moving unsteadily through a reception line of officials from the national federation of self-employed and small businessmen. Mrs. Thatcher left the luncheon looking pale but composed. Aides placed their arms around her and others pushed apart a cluster of photographers in the hotel lobby. She smiled as she was driven away, seated alone in the back of a black limousine. Her Parliamentary Press Secretary Ian Gow appealed to reporters: "It would be a kindness to a mother in this situation not to ask the prime minister any questions."

Search goes on

The French aircraft put at the disposal of rally organisers by President Francois Mitterrand will join light planes already searching for the trio who were last seen repairing an axle on their car in a desolate region of southern Algeria. Until today, organisers said Mr. Thatcher's absence was not unduly alarming because his car carried food and water. The rally route runs parallel to the paved trans-Sahara road about 225 km to the east, crossing arid rock-strewn terrain. Organisers, who are being assisted by Algerian troops, fear Mr. Thatcher and his companions may have strayed off the track into the desert or the rugged Hoggar mountain range where their car would be difficult to spot from the air.

Syria charged with engineering Amman blast

AMMAN, Jan. 13 (Petra) — A Ministry of Interior statement issued here this evening charged that the Third Secretary at the Syrian Embassy in Amman Hisham Mustafa Kumbur was actually responsible for the blast that took place inside Cinderella liquor store near the Jabal Amman's First Circle. The blast took place at 9:45 a.m. on Monday Jan. 11. According to the statement, the blast resulted in the demolition of parts of the store and its contents. It said that the blast also injured the store's proprietor, Mr. Sa'adeh Saleh Salameh Haddad, in the right thigh, and a number of passers-by, as well as the man carrying the charge.

Mr. Dardouk to the scene of the incident was his uncle Hijazi Munib Hassan Al Dardouk, also from Nabulus, who lives in Amman and works as a taxi driver on the Amman-Damascus-Beirut route. The person who handed him the explosive charge was Hisham Mustafa Kumbur, a Syrian from the district of Idlib, who works as third secretary at the Syrian Embassy in Amman. Mr. Kumbur was able, several months ago, to recruit Mr. Hijazi Al Dardouk to work for the Syrian Intelligence. The latter had worked previously as a chauffeur for the former Syrian ambassador in Amman. Upon Mr. Kumbur's request, Mr. Hijazi Al Dardouk recruited his nephew Abdullah Al Dardouk to work for the Syrian Intelligence as well.

Mr. Hisham Kumbur had asked both Hijazi and Abdullah Al Dardouk to carry out a series of explosions in liquor stores, with the intention of throwing responsibility for such attacks on Islamic factions. On Monday morning, Jan. 13, Mr. Hijazi Al Dardouk and his nephew Abdullah arrived at the Syrian Embassy building in the former's car and both met Mr. Kumbur inside the embassy. Mr. Kumbur had already prepared the explosive charge which he handed to Mr. Abdullah Al Dardouk in the presence of his uncle. He also instructed them to time the bomb for 10 minutes later, and asked them to plant it inside the "target" they had agreed upon, namely the Cinderella store. Afterwards, Messrs Hijazi and Abdullah left the embassy building heading for the "target". It was about 9:30 a.m. Upon arriving at the Cinderella store, Mr. Hijazi Al Dardouk stopped the car on the opposite side across the street from the store and entered the store with his nephew Abdullah who was carrying the explosive charge, wrapped up in a paper bag and timed according to Mr. Kumbur's instructions. But the charge prematurely went off in his hands inside the store while the store-owner was busy wrapping up bottles of beer he had ordered. Upon scrutinising lists of travellers moving across the border post of Ramtha, it was revealed that Mr. Hijazi Al Dardouk had left the country in his car for Syria immediately after the incident and that Mr. Hisham Kumbur had also left the country almost immediately after the incident.

The Jordanian government denounces such criminal acts, the statement said. It stressed that such acts undertaken by accredited diplomats "demonstrate beyond doubt that the government of that diplomat, through such mean actions, aims at nothing but to pursue subversive acts to undermine Arab states' efforts to achieve Arab solidarity at a time when that government claims that it is keen on preserving Arab solidarity and is working towards achieving that goal."

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Saudi Arabians hint again at eventuality of Soviet ties

BAHRAIN, Jan. 13 (Agencies) — Saudi Arabian Information Minister Mohammad Abdo Yamani indicated last night that Communism is not an obstacle to diplomatic ties between the kingdom and the countries of Eastern Europe. In speech to a cultural club in Riyadh, excerpts of which were published by the Saudi Press Agency today, Dr. Abdo Yamani said: "The kingdom is not against any side and the establishment of relations with the Eastern camp does not mean belief in their ideology."

over 30 years ago. State radio commentator Hashem Abdo Hashem had published an analysis on Sunday in the newspaper *Okaz* harping on the same theme. Mr. Hashem indicated that Saudi Arabia was ready in principle for ties with Moscow. He cited however several loosely-worded conditions which he said Moscow should meet before this can materialise. The statements coincide with bitter editorials in Gulf newspapers denouncing declared U.S. intentions of vetoing any U.N. Security Council sanctions against Israel for its annexation of Syria's Golan Heights. The United Arab Emirates daily *Al Fajr* today charged that Washington will have no qualms about selling out its Arab friends in a future superpower global deal with the Soviet Union.

Mr. Hashem, who is also chief editor of *Okaz* and who usually reflects official thinking, set the following conditions for Saudi recognition of the Soviet Union: —Mutual respect and equality. "Our relations with the United States are traditional and equalitarian, whereas Middle Eastern states which have relations with Russia are always timid and in the underdog position."

But the issue of ties between the kingdom and the Eastern bloc was a matter for the government to decide, the minister added. Dr. Yamani's statement was the second Saudi pronouncement in three days on the eventuality of re-establishing diplomatic ties with the Soviet Union. The two countries had diplomatic relations

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The pronouncements were seen here as a bid by the Saudis to prepare a climate of public opinion propitious to exchanging diplomatic ties with the Communist bloc. Earlier Franco-West German bickering was fuelled by what Bonn regarded as hostile French press commentary over its reaction to Polish events including a cartoon showing Mr. Schmidt shining the shoes of Kremlin leader Leonid Brezhnev. But today the pro-Socialist newspaper *Le Monde*, in an echo of West German arguments, published a cartoon showing Mr. Mitterrand and Mr. Schmidt standing over a grave marked "Solidarity" with the French president declaring: "My wrath is bigger than yours."

Mitterrand, Schmidt talks expected to overcome differences on Poland

PARIS, Jan. 13 (R) — President Francois Mitterrand and West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt meet in Paris tonight to discuss the situation in Poland amid signs that earlier differences on the crisis are effectively overcome. French spokesmen said the two, meeting for the seventh time since Mr. Mitterrand's election in May last year, would concentrate on the Polish problem and its effect on East-West relations during some three hours of talks. The discussions, organised at West German initiative, come after diplomatic sniping between Paris and Bonn over the stand the West should take on the declaration of martial law in Warsaw a month ago. While France roundly condemned the suspension of civil liberties by the Polish military and argued that the Soviet Union bore much responsibility for the crisis, West Germany initially took a

more cautious line. But French officials say the two countries are now on the same wavelength following meetings of the foreign ministers of the European Economic Community (EEC) and the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) on Poland. In a television interview in Bonn last night Mr. Schmidt said there were no differences with France over Poland, and West German officials said the positions of the two countries had moved closer over the past 10 days. A spokeswoman for Mr. Mitterrand said today he had received a message from Polish leader Wojciech Jaruzelski — whose imposition of martial law the president has criticised — but declined to give details. Diplomats said President Mitterrand was certain to discuss the message with Mr. Schmidt, whose government last month, to scarcely-veiled French dis-

approval, received a Polish deputy premier to explain the official Warsaw stance. Despite statements from Polish officials, and assertions by the French Communist Party, that the situation was improving in Poland and that Warsaw might ease military rule, the diplomats said officials of the Mitterrand administration were generally pessimistic. French assessments of the situation suggested that there could be no early lifting of martial law for fear of public expressions of anger over heavy price rises, the diplomats said. According to the diplomats, French analysts were also convinced that detained leaders of the Solidarity trade union were unlikely to be released because they would not formally agree to avoid any political activities. Lifting of martial law and liberation of detainees have been the main demands of the EEC and NATO as well as of the French

Socialist Party which is the senior partner in Mr. Mitterrand's administration. France and West Germany together with their NATO allies warned in a statement on Monday that they might take economic and other sanctions against Moscow as well as Warsaw if there were no easing of repression in Poland. Earlier Franco-West German bickering was fuelled by what Bonn regarded as hostile French press commentary over its reaction to Polish events including a cartoon showing Mr. Schmidt shining the shoes of Kremlin leader Leonid Brezhnev. But today the pro-Socialist newspaper *Le Monde*, in an echo of West German arguments, published a cartoon showing Mr. Mitterrand and Mr. Schmidt standing over a grave marked "Solidarity" with the French president declaring: "My wrath is bigger than yours."

NATIONAL

Vocational training in Jordan (Part 4)

Wild cards for Middle East industry

This is the fourth in a series of six parts in which Dina Matar examines vocational training in Jordan. In the first three articles, published successively over the past three days, the writer dwelt on the social changes brought about by industrialisation and outlined the roles played by the Vocational Training Corporation and the Ministry of Education. In today's article, she looks into UNRWA's role.

OUT OF a total of 868 students now undergoing training at UNRWA's Wadi Seer Vocational Training Centre, 72 are females. Not a very significant figure, compared to the number of the males, but the fact remains that the centre is the first to pioneer coeducational vocational training in the country.

Put into operation in 1960, the centre has become the largest among all vocational centres run by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East. Twenty years ago, the centre's founders foresaw the rapid industrial expansion in the region, and since then, the centre has been graduating scores of skilled labourers and craftsmen, fully equipped to handle the needs of the Jordanian and other labour markets in the area. So far, 5,676

trainees have graduated, most of whom are now working in Arab oil-producing countries.

What has set the centre apart is the fact that it combines post-preparatory and post-secondary vocational training, thus providing training opportunities for a large portion of the Palestinian refugee population. At present, the centre provides a wide-ranging variety of 51 courses of 24 different professions, all geared to suit the needs of the Jordanian society. To ensure that all trainees find jobs upon their graduation, the centre regularly updates its programmes in the light of work opportunities available in the market. "The average citizen is not stupid," UNRWA Field Education Officer Ibrahim Maslamani told the Jordan Times. "Students know what they want, and we try to satisfy their requirements." Now,

courses for technicians, architectural draughtsmen, quantity surveyors, construction technicians and paramedics run side by side with other vocational courses.

For the past three years, girls have been joining the programmes with the same zeal as their male counterparts. But no females have been admitted to the post-preparatory vocational training courses at the centre. The great number of applications flooding the post-secondary programmes every year however, indicates that the coeducational experience has met with success.

The students take the matter stoically. "We no longer find conventional jobs, and we need the money. So, we have to undertake vocational training to earn our bread. Actually, it turned out to be very enjoyable," a trainee told the Jordan Times. The centre, like other UNRWA establishments, offers services only to Palestinian refugees, and over the years it has been a valuable outlet for them since most have lost their lands.

All courses offered at the Wadi Seer Training Centre last for two years. The post-preparatory courses accept 16 to 19-year-old preparatory students who undertake training and graduate with a diploma enabling them to work as skilled labourers in the field of their specialisation. The post-secondary programme accepts only students who have passed their secondary school examination.

Besides the two-year programmes, the Wadi Seer centre provides a one-year vocational training course for instructors. Applicants however, should have a minimum of two years in vocational training before joining the

course.

UNRWA's other training centre in Jordan, the Amman Training Centre (ATC), established in 1971, has predominantly teacher's training programmes. According to Mr. Maslamani, "the need to establish the ATC arose from the large influx of displaced refugees after the Israeli occupation of the West Bank in 1967."

Besides teacher's training programmes, the ATC runs two-year vocational training courses for girls. Only three courses have been available at the post-preparatory level, comprising business and office practice, hair-dressing and dressmaking. This year however, the dressmaking course had to be closed down.

Mr. Maslamani explained that although the course was flooded with a great number of applications, demand on dressmakers has dwindled recently, in view of increased importation of ready-made wear. "On the other hand, the equipment costs a lot, and we were always short of instructors, since professional dressmakers find more suitable jobs in the market."

In place of the dress-making course, the ATC has expanded its office practice course. This year, a total of 176 girls have been accepted in the vocational training programme at ATC, and most were in the office practice course.

Graduates of the business and office work courses have not had any headaches finding jobs, since opportunities for good employment have been, and still are abundant in the Jordanian and other labour markets. And, in a further bid to satisfy the pressing needs of the country, the ATC last

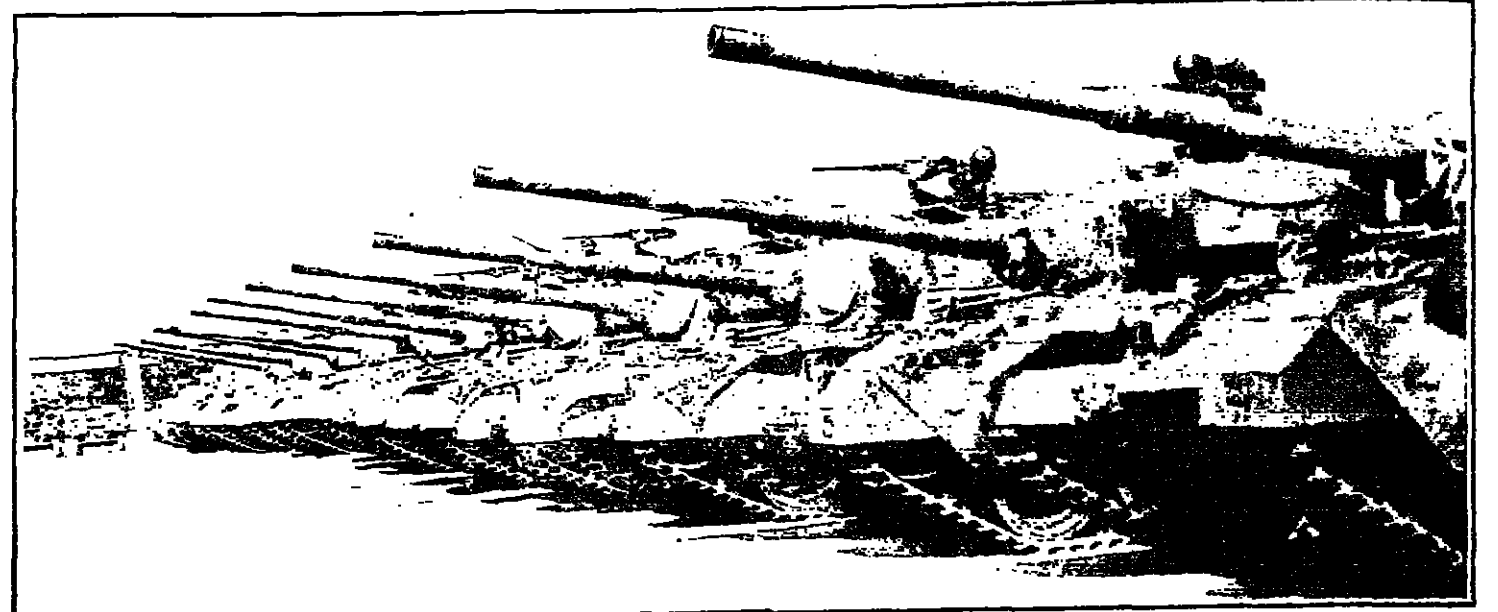
year initiated a paramedical course.

Like other establishments in the country, UNRWA has emphasised industrial-oriented, rather than agricultural-oriented vocational training. But, Mr. Maslamani maintained that although the Wadi Seer complex boasts a large area of potentially arable land, "we could not initiate any agricultural training at the centre, because most of our students are refugees who lost their lands and could no longer work as farmers."

Mr. Maslamani pointed out that Wadi Seer and ATC have acquired a reputation that has attracted industrialists to recruit trainees even before their graduation. "People here say that UNRWA graduates are not only skilled, but fit in whatever situation they find themselves."



The Armed Forces provide rigorous military training (above) and rare specialisations—like tank maintenance (below).



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NATIONAL

American Women of Amman donate JD 500 to completion of library for Souf refugees

By Josephine Mushahwar
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, Jan. 13 — The American Women of Amman today donated JD 500 towards the completion of a library at Souf refugee camp. Mr. Hussein Ya'qoub, supervisor of the camp's youth club, received the donation at the Ministry of Occupied Territories Affairs.

Mr. Ya'qoub told the Jordan Times that the library project began in November 1981. The American Women of Amman had donated JD 500 in December. "The library is now in its final stages," he said. "Only painting and the finish work are left."

Mrs. Marina Viets, wife of the American ambassador to Jordan, American Women of Amman President Jean Petley and two other members met today at the ministry with Mrs. Nimrah Tannous, director of the Social Welfare Department at the ministry and organiser of the donation.

The majority of the money came from the proceeds of the American Women's Christmas bazaar. Several members of the group had visited the Souf camp, and on learning of the library, they decided to donate money to help in its construction.

"We provided the funds, but the youth at the camp provided the labour. They all worked very hard

to complete the library," Mrs. Petley said.

The seven-by-15 metre library will be complete by the end of January.

Mr. Ya'qoub said that with the "kind gesture" of the ministry and the American Women, "we are able to establish a small centre which will increase the cultural and environmental awareness among the refugees, and aid the youth in their education."

The Department of Culture and Arts has donated 100 books and magazines to the library. The youth of the camp will also collect books from their families for the library.

New bus rates announced

AMMAN, Jan. 13 (Petra) — All Public Transport Corporation buses operating inside Amman will charge a fare of 70 fils, effective Saturday, according to a decision taken yesterday by Minister of Transport Ali Subeihat.

In addition to Amman city buses, all of the corporation's buses will be charging increased fares. These include the routes from Amman to the following locations, with fares as indicated:

Ruseifa	100 fils
Bayader Wadi Seer	100 fils
Suweileh	100 fils
Zarqa	120 fils
Sahab	120 fils
Marj Al Hamam	120 fils
Medical Centre	120 fils

Starting on Friday

Arbor Day to honour the tree, from which branch many benefits

By Suzanne Zur'mut-Black
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, Jan. 13 — Ancient travellers' reports, our ancestors' tales and a few older people's memories, along with more recent evidence of tree roots dug up in the middle of what is now an arid desert — all these indicate that Jordan was abundantly covered with greenery until the end of the last century.

"We have every reason to believe that Jordan was all covered with forests and fruit trees at one time," Director General of Forest and Range Ghaleb Abu Orabi told the Jordan Times. "These started disappearing towards the end of the Ottoman rule, when chaos prevailed."

"The Turkish authorities consumed a great deal of timber to make their railway run," Mr. Orabi said. "In addition, no control was exercised to limit the indiscriminate felling of trees by the population in general."

As a symbol of its zealous efforts to recreate the greenery of bygone days, Jordan began to observe Arbor Day in 1939 at the behest of Emir Abdullah, who personally planted seedlings around the Amman Citadel. There, the fullgrown trees can be seen today.

Arbor Day will be celebrated this year on Friday, Jan. 15. That day will see the beginning of a month of activity, during which over 2 million trees will be planted. Organisations and private individuals from all sections of the community will be involved in the effort to enlarge the forests of the country.

"The value of afforestation is now clearly recognised in Jordan. Trees have the ability to stabilise the land and its water content, so that erosion is minimised and water is retained locally. A sufficient canopy of greenery can help modify the climate to the advantage of agriculture. Groups of standing trees can also act as wind barriers — which not only protect young crops and orchards, but also prevent the blowing away of valuable topsoil. Strategically placed windbreaks can increase agricultural productivity by as much as 40 per cent."

Trees also, of course, provide wood: a source of both energy and construction material which, with good husbandry, can be renewed. Mr. Abu Orabi pointed out that in addition to the above advantages, "trees have not only a strong aesthetic and recreational value, but constitute a strong defence against the encroachments of the desert." As an example, he pointed to the Early Islamic Umayyad era, when the sand was kept at bay by plantations of pistachio trees: the source of the name of Azraq's

Wadi Al Burum (Pistachio Valley). "There are still trees in that area that are more than 500 years old," Mr. Abu Orabi said.

Minister of Agriculture Marwan Dudin told the Jordan Times that in already established government forests like the Wasfi Al Tal development, secondary effects of the trees' presence can now be seen. "Grass is returning, and herbs that only our grandfathers remember are coming back," he said.

In the current five-year development plan (1981-1985), out of the 1.3 million dunums allocated for forests, 300,000 are already covered with a natural growth of trees and 200,000 have been planted since 1951. The remaining area is planned for afforestation by 1985; but Department of Forest and Range officials said they are confident

success—even in the desert." Mr. Abu Orabi said. He cited as an example an olive orchard grown east of Qatranah, where the annual rainfall is less than 100 millimetres. "It is the watering and the protection that guarantee success," he stressed.

Mr. Dudin pointed out that results may vary greatly from one area to another, depending on the amount of topsoil and on the annual rainfall. "Generally," he said, "in a good year (with good rainfall) we can expect an average of 60 per cent success."

In distributing seedlings, the Department of Forest and Range has to be diligent and circumspect. "Anybody can approach us, whether it is for a private garden or a big farm," Mr. Abu Orabi said. "But we have to study the area, the condition of the soil and availability of water and pro-

responsibility for the care of the trees. The various organisations are then free to use their planted areas for recreation."

RSCN President Anis Mourasher, prime mover of the scheme, stressed his eagerness to gain the participation of the private sector in tree cultivation. To set an example, the society has acquired two plots near Na'our, one of which was covered with 80 per cent success in 1980, its first year. As is customary, Her Majesty Queen Noor and children of the royal family will participate in this year's ceremony, a week after Arbor Day, at the society's plantation.

Mr. Mourasher cited, as an example of the success possible, the Mahes experiment—where 95 per cent of the trees planted are maturing. He expressed his belief that if everything is done properly, and if the year is good, there is no reason for the trees to die—no reason for less than 100-per cent success.

"The actual enemy of the tree in this country is the goat," he stated emphatically, pointing to some neighbouring countries, where goats are being exterminated.

Another enemy which the RSCN president mentioned was ignorance. Uninformed workers sometimes even plant trees in their plastic wrappings, he said. Having started planting trees as a child, Mr. Mourasher believes that although people may now be better informed, they still lack any feeling for the tree.

To foster an interest in and love of trees in the young, the Friends of the Children Club is engaged in the creation of a 254-dunum Children's International Forest in Yajouz. Since 1978, 3,000 trees have flourished there, including trees such as cedar, spruce and olive that have been flown in by foreign embassies in Amman.

Ten thousand seedlings will be available for planting on Friday at the forest, when His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan and his family will take part as they have done each year.

The president of the club, Mrs. Hind Sharif Naser, explained to the Jordan Times, "Our major idea is to formulate concepts of belonging and transmit them to the family — mainly to the child, through his experience of planting a tree and then watching it grow."

The highlight of this year's Arbor Day ceremonies will be the planting of a tree by His Majesty King Hussein on Saturday, to indicate a 1,000-dunum forest project around the Queen Alia International Airport. Apart from its aesthetic value, the minister of agriculture explained, the project will help reduce dust in the air, to minimise its abrasive effect on aircraft and equipment at the new airport.



Afforestation aims at making all Jordan look like this hillside near the University of Jordan

that double the amount planned will actually be planted.

The five-year plan allocates 225,000 dunums of the Zarqa River basin for afforestation, as part of a distinct development project. The plan is to prevent erosion, eventually increase the agricultural production of the area and minimise the amount of sedimentation in the King Talal Dam.

"A lot of our effort in afforestation this year will, for the first time, be concentrated in the Jordan Valley," Mr. Dudin predicted. He explained that the chances of success are quite good there, because of the availability of water. "In arid years seedlings have a very slim chance of survival if not watered," he said.

In the first year the seedling needs to be watered up to four times during the dry season, with 15 to 20 litres of water every time. With proper fencing to protect the seedlings against hungry livestock — especially goats — and vandalism, the rate of success can be very high.

100 per cent success

"Trees grown by the army who get 600,000 seedlings a year, have shown a 100 per cent rate of

5-day Canadian film week set to start on Sunday

AMMAN, Jan. 13 (J.T.) — A Canadian film week will begin at the Haya Arts Centre in Amman at 8 p.m. on Sunday, Jan. 17. The public will be admitted free to watch French and English-language films on five consecutive days. The programme was organised in cooperation between the Canadian embassy here and the Department of Culture and Arts.

The films to be shown include *The Heatwave Lasted Four Days*, a thriller, on Jan. 17; *Going the Distance*, about the Eleventh Commonwealth Games, on Jan. 18; the French documentary *Antoine Maillet* and a bilingual report on the Bay James hydroelectric power project, on Jan. 19; *Volcano: An Inquiry into the Life and Death of Makom Lowry*, on Jan. 20, and *Drylanders/Un autre pays*, a bilingual epic on the opening of the Canadian West and the drought that brought depression in the 1930s, on Jan. 21.

All the films are to be shown at 8 p.m.

Customs revenue swells

AMMAN, Jan. 13 (J.T.) — Customs revenues for 1981 totalled JD 135.5 million—more than 23 per cent above budget expectations, Ministry of Finance and Customs Under-Secretary Yassin Al Kayed announced today.

He told the Jordan Times the increase "noticeably exceeded all expectations of the state budget" for last year.

Mr. Kayed said the budget for 1981 had estimated that revenues from customs would total JD 110 million; but actual year-end figures showed a JD 25.5 million increase. He attributed the

increase to increased imports, better collection methods and improved knowledge by customs officials of world prices for articles.

He denied that the increase resulted from increases in customs tariffs for some articles. "On the contrary," he said, "the ministry has exempted many articles from customs duties, and lowered duties on many others, like industrial machines and foodstuffs."

Customs revenues are projected as totalling JD 131 million during the current year, he said.

Azraq conservation plan set

AMMAN, Jan. 13 (Petra) — The Royal Society for the Conservation of Nature (RSCN) yesterday decided to implement a plan for the Azraq aquatic life reserve, which has been worked out in cooperation with a conservation expert from the World Bank.

The decision was taken at a meeting of the RSCN board of directors headed by RSCN President Anis Mourasher. The meeting was attended also by Director General of Tourism Michael Hamarneh, Department of Antiquities Director Adnan Al Hadidi and the director of the Agriculture Ministry's afforestation department.

Under the plan, the Department of Antiquities will undertake the task of unearthing and restoring the ancient Roman wall and the pools found within the reserve. The Ministry of Tourism will establish tourist facilities and special areas for vacationers, and the Agriculture Ministry will plant trees suitable for the region.

A total of 200 dunums within the Azraq reserve — land which extends to 14,000 dunums — has been assigned for public use.

Mafrq mayor reports on development projects

AMMAN, Jan. 13 (J.T.) — Mafrq Municipality has installed a new water network to replace the old, damaged one. Al Ra'i newspaper reported today.

The paper quoted Mafrq Mayor Mahmoud Uleimat as saying that the municipality last year also expropriated an area of land to build animal sheds; planted cemeteries with trees, and installed traffic signs.

Mr. Uleimat said that the town pulled down a number of old houses to comply with zoning regulations, in addition to laying

pavements and asphaltting 90 per cent of the streets in the city, according to Al Ra'i.

It quoted him as saying that the municipality also built four bridges in Wadi Asfoura and Al J'ah quarter, and supplied the city library with new publications and old reference books.

Mr. Uleimat said that the municipality has tendered a project to expand the water network, one to build a playground for children and other smaller projects, according to the paper.

Meeting lays down sanitation steps in Balqa Governorate

SALT, Jan. 13 (Petra) — A meeting was held at 'Ain Al Basha

Agro-industrial thieves arrested

AMMAN, Jan. 13 (Petra) — The Amman police today announced the capture of a fugitive identified only as A.A., of Amman, following intensified efforts on the part of detectives.

The suspect admitted taking part in 30 thefts in Amman, Irbid, the Balqa and Badia regions in complicity with six other persons, all of whom have now been apprehended and are being interrogated, the police announcement said.

Among articles stolen by the group were six concrete mixers, two pneumatic drills, power generators, metal shears, water pumps, tyres and several head of sheep.

The group will be referred to judicial authorities once police inquiry is completed, the announcement said.

municipal council today to discuss ways of dealing with the dumping of waste in Mubas District. The meeting, which was chaired by Balqa Governor Mohammad Al Khatib, decided that all waste from the 'Ain Al Basha region should be dumped in deep holes to be dug for the purpose, and then covered, instead of being left lying in the open.

Participants in the meeting also recommended that in the future waste be carried to the Sabab region, south of Amman, where all waste from the Amman region is being treated in special plants. A note on the subject will be sent to the Higher Public Safety Committee and concerned government ministries.

Also discussed were the need to rid the Baq'a region of rodents, and ways to keep the region clean. The meeting was attended by representatives of the ministries of municipal and rural affairs and the environment, health and occupied territories affairs, and UNRWA; and the mayors of 'Ain Al Basha, Jubeiha and Suweileh.

HAYA ARTS CENTRE PUPPETS

Haya Centre announces the start of a six-week course in puppetmaking, starting Wed. 20/1/82 at 5 p.m. and meeting 6:30 p.m. every Sunday and Wednesday.

Fees: JD 30
Tel. 65195-6

Course supervisors: Miss Wafa Qusous and Miss Liza Sturs.

WHAT'S GOING ON

Exhibitions

- * The Canadian Photography Exhibition, at the Jordan International Hotel.
- * Architect and Computer (A Man - Machine - System), an exhibition by the Goethe Institute with the Engineers Association, at the Professional Associations Complex.
- * Exhibition of Islamic literature, at the Sharf Institute Hall in Jabal Luweibdeh. (ends Thursday)

Film

- * The French Cultural Centre presents "La Communion Solennelle" (sub-titled in Arabic), at 7:30 p.m. on Friday.

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Today's Weather

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	Overnight low	Daytime high
Amman	4	14
Aqaba	10	22
Deserts	4	16
Jordan Valley	11	22

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 15, Aqaba 22. Humidity readings: Amman 49 per cent, Aqaba 42 per cent.

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Supply official back from Uruguay

AMMAN, Jan. 13 (Petra) — Under-Secretary of Supply Mohammad Al Saqqaf returned to Amman last night at the end of a two-week official visit to Uruguay. Mr. Saqqaf toured slaughterhouses in Uruguay to ensure that livestock is being slain according to Islamic law before its meat is shipped to Jordan. During the visit Mr. Saqqaf also held talks with Uruguayan officials on Jordan's imports of Uruguayan fish and wheat.

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RED & BLACK

Inflation and Jordan's open economy

By Jawad Ahmad

I listened the other day with avid anticipation to a lecture given by Dr. M. Said Nabulsi, Governor of the Central Bank of Jordan (CBJ). The title of the lecture which was given in the World Affairs Council was "Inflation and Jordan's Development." My curiosity was aroused because of the importance of the topic on the one hand, and because of the role Dr. Nabulsi plays in Jordan's economic policy on the other; not to forget Dr. Nabulsi's command of what is going on in the fields of economics and economic policy and that CBJ has the leading economic research facility in the country.

Dr. Nabulsi's lecture dealt with three important aspects. First, he surveyed the various measures of inflation ranging from the cost of living index to the wholesale price index.

Second, he summarised the various theoretical models explaining inflation with emphasis on the quantity theory and the Keynesian theory.

Third, he analysed the inflationary situation in Jordan. This third part is of particular interest because the lecturer was almost neutral in his preference for a given inflationary index or for any given body of theory.

According to the lecturer, inflation in Jordan is predominantly imported. A rise in the international prices of imports reflects itself internally. He produced a chart comparing the development of annual price increases in the world at large in the last thirty years and in Jordan. There was an obvious correlation between the two trends. Although the lecturer was too careful to fall into the error of emphasising the causality between international prices and Jordan's prices, he could not dismiss the interest aroused by the uniformity of direction.

The lecturer almost attributed 50-60 per cent of inflationary rates in Jordan since 1973 to the rise in the prices of imports. Yet, to explain the remaining part, he turned to internal causes — or sources. The most important factors responsible for the internal part were first, the distortions in certain cost and demand factors prevailing in the real estate and labour markets. When the economy runs at full employment, it must suffer from a given ratio of inflation.

The lecturer, Dr. Nabulsi, did not agree, however, with what the Nobel Prize Winner, W. Arthur Lewis, once said that a little inflation is useful to production. According to Dr. Nabulsi, any inflation is bad as such and although it is a fixed feature of full employment economies, but that does not mean it is good in any way.

Second, the most important factor of domestically induced inflation, according to Dr. Nabulsi, is the size of the government's budget and the sources of its revenues. Jordan's budget is very big compared to gross domestic product (at least 75 per cent), and the government relies on foreign aid to finance its expenditures (60 per cent). Thus, foreign money pushes an increase in money supply making money increases come faster than supply increases in the market. Therefore, the excess money supply spills over to the commodity market creating excess demand there and pushing prices up. The faster adjustment to foreign revenues in the money market than in the goods and services market is the cause of inflationary pressures. This is all good and acceptable, and the Don Patinkin model seems to be the best model explaining Jordan's inflation.

Dr. Nabulsi's valuable lecture left three important questions open for further research and debate. Neither Dr. Nabulsi, in his

lecture, nor myself in this column, have time to analyse them in depth acknowledging that they still require further research.

First, what is the role of imports in inflation? Imports seem to influence inflation in two opposite directions: the rise in import prices pushes domestic prices up on the one hand, but the increase of quantity of goods resulting from the openness of the economy dampens inflationary pressures, on the other. Which direction is the stronger one? It is expected in 1982 that international prices would settle, then do we expect our prices to settle as well?

Second, how much of our inflation is due to government budget? On the one side, the government is taking over and crowding out the private sector, on the other the government controls prices particularly the goods it deals with. What is the net result?

Third, we always accept the fact that expenditure on investment and directly productive ventures is not inflationary. I somehow think that this fact needs to be questioned very seriously. Most of our investments are financed from external sources and not from the de-inflationary domestic savings. If most investments take a long time before they mature or begin to produce, then until they do, the expenditure on them may be inflationary indeed.

Dr. Nabulsi believes that a 10 per cent inflation is bad and serious, because it could grow to galloping rates. He is right in his worry. The question which remains is "could it be lower?"

Open discussion of such topics is very useful, and we should encourage this trend. A dialogue with a key policy man is always good for both parties to it. Dr. Nabulsi's lecture was a good combination of theoretical and practical aspects of inflation. We hope to hear of more and more in-depth analysis of economic worries in Jordan from the Central Bank in particular.

Escape to bondage

AN INTERESTING and telling little dispute is taking place in Vienna these days between the Austrian government and the Jewish Agency about the travel plans of Jewish emigrants who have left the Soviet Union. The Jewish Agency is angry because Austrian authorities have allowed organisations other than the Jewish Agency to advise the emigrants that they are, in fact, free to travel to any country they wish — that they do not have to travel only to Israel, as the Jewish Agency would like. Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky has called the Jewish Agency stand "impertinent", saying that it was the "principal right" of refugees to travel wherever they wished. And right he is.

The cause of the Jewish Agency's dishevelment is the steep, steady drop in Russian Jews emigrating to Israel. In 1979, 51,330 of them left Russia to settle in Israel. In 1980, this had dropped to 21,470, and last year to only 9,460. The Jewish Agency is obviously concerned because this trend is totally contrary to the Zionist mythology that all the world's Jews want to live in Israel. The reality is otherwise, and the Jewish Agency is callously trying to assert its contention that the world's Jews should only organise their lives on earth under its aegis. It does not want the six other international aid groups assisting Jewish emigrants in Vienna to continue their work.

The spectacle of Zionist and Israeli groups playing with the fate of individual Jews from other countries in this manner is undignified, to say the least. Does Israel view the world's Jews as — dare we use the word? — vassals to be handled only in a manner that suits the political dictates of what can only be termed bondage?

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Israeli propaganda

AL RA'I: The Israeli propaganda machine yesterday launched a heavy attack against the Jordanian role, led by His Majesty King Hussein, calling on the Arabs to establish their solidarity and build their intrinsic strength. This is not the first time Israel attacks the Jordan. This proves that what worries Israel most is for the Arabs to transcend their differences and disunity. Israel fears any honest efforts exerted urging the Arabs to attain solidarity and strength.

It is needless to say that the pan-Arab role led by King Hussein will continue and develop because it is an integral part of Jordan's responsibilities. The Israeli propaganda machine will never be able to influence Jordan no matter what lies and intrigues it hatches up because Jordan believes that the Arab differences are transient and because all Arabs, including Jordan, believe that it is the Israeli aggression which is the main anomaly in the region. Israel's campaign to shed doubt on the practicability of resuming the summit conference in Fez will never succeed. The Israeli schemes and plots and intrigues should only strengthen the Arabs' belief that the good preparation for resuming the summit and making it a success is a pan-Arab responsibility which they must shoulder because what Israel is seeking the Arabs working to establish their solidarity, and intrinsic strength.

Jordan will never take notice of the Israeli intrigues. Jordan's pan-Arab role, led by King Hussein, will continue to urge the Arabs to establish their solidarity. Jordan will continue its efforts to urge the Arabs to march ahead despite the enemy's plots.

Israel exposed

AL DUSTOUR: Although we categorically reject the Camp David agreements and autonomy talks, we see no reason why we should not discuss the Egyptian stand on the agreements and the autonomy talks because they served to expose the intransigent stand of Israel which contradicts the Camp David agreements.

It is clear that Egypt does not want to head into an ambiguous agreement with Israel. It is because of this that Egypt insists that autonomy must be complete and applicable to the land and the people at the same time. This Egyptian stand rejects the Israeli allegation that the West Bank and the Gaza Strip are Israeli territories. It also stresses that Jerusalem is part of the West Bank and must fall under complete autonomy. This means a total rejection of the Israeli sovereignty over the Holy City.

Before the arrival of U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig in Egypt, Cairo said that the United States had to assume its role as a full partner and that it should begin a dialogue with the Palestinians and pressure Israel in order to activate the peace process.

Egypt also refuses to link between Israel's withdrawal from Sinai and the autonomy talks. Israel had rejected this when Sadat proposed it and is trying desperately to achieve this goal in order to use the withdrawal from Sinai as a means of putting pressure on Egypt in a bid to obtain more concessions. Israel is trying to do this in order to impose its own understanding of autonomy.

We warn against imposing any U.S. pressure on Egypt because this will undermine the bridges Cairo is trying to rebuild with the Arab World. This will also mean that the United States seeks to keep Egypt isolated from the rest of the Arab World.

Haig is expected to put pressure on Israel and not on Egypt not only to make a success of autonomy talks but also to give peace efforts a chance to establish a comprehensive settlement in the region. And comprehensive peace will not be achieved unless Israel withdraws from all occupied Arab territories. The comprehensive settlement can only be achieved by applying the United Nations Security Council Resolution 242 which was supported by the United States itself.

Palestine, the lost land

From her two-room concrete shack, Fatima Zamzam can just see Palestine. She still calls it that and indeed, beyond the line of evergreen trees beside the main road, you can see above the coastline a faint thin grey line inside Galilee on the other side of the Israeli frontier. Mrs. Zamzam left her home on the other side of those hills 32 years ago, and she has never been back.

She lives in the Palestinian refugee camp at Rashidiya just south of Tyre, a wretched four square miles of breeze-block huts and cabins relieved only by the occasional tree, a straggling plant hanging from a poorly-made brick wall, and an open sewer that snakes uselessly down the centre of the mud roads.

Mrs. Zamzam has a tiny garden; a few feet of clay with a slightly stunted flowering cherry tree that shades the sandbagged air-raid shelter. For Rashidiya comes under shellfire or Israeli air-attack almost every day.

She is at first sight a cheerful figure, a plump woman of 65 who invariably wears brightly patterned dresses and whose curly hair shows around the front of her Muslim scarf. She has a heavily-lined face and a prominent, almost hawk-like nose but she has kindly eyes and every so often she displays a vein of sharp humor that suggests her family have to keep their shoes clean when they approach her little parlour. When she tells you how she came to be a refugee, she pauses reflectively before each statement, conscious that you are a foreigner who might not know the history of Palestine before 1948.

"I came from a village called Um Al-Farajh," she says. "It was in the northern Galilee. My family had three houses in the village. We used to make olive oil to sell in the other villages around. We grew wheat and made flour. My husband was Mustafa Zamzam and we had three orchards — two with olives and one with citrus. We even grew grapes on the side of our house. We had all kinds of fruit — we had everything."

"In 1944, we had a new house built just outside the village for my husband and myself. Mustafa got Arab engineers up from Tel Aviv to build it and it cost about 700 Palestinian pounds. Some English tourists even came to take pictures of our home. It was a stone house — white stone — with four rooms upstairs and four rooms downstairs."

"It was built in an orchard opposite a place where we used to have our old house. It was known in the village as the island area. We had seven children — five boys and two girls."

Mrs. Zamzam speaks slowly, a village woman speaking to a stranger, and without warning she stands up and goes to her other room, returning a minute or so later with rustling tin. You can still read the name of an English toffee manufacturer on the lid which she presses open with a knife. From inside, she takes a piece of pale mauve, floppy parchment. It is the 1915 Turkish deed to her family land, heavily stained by damp, the corners torn but the wording and the ornate flowered crest still clearly visible. A Turkish stamp is still affixed to the bottom left-hand corner.

"This shows that my family owns the land," she says with a simplicity that would leave any lawyer silent. Then she takes a cleaner but still crumpled paper from the tin. "Government of Palestine Certificate of Reg-

istration," it says in Arabic at the top. "Land Registry Office of Gelo, Sub District: Acre. Village: Um al Farajh. No. of Land 18151. No. of Doc 52. Block: Al Habara Kanel. 19 dunums..." The date is October 22, 1947.

The document is in the name of Mustafa Ibn Assaad Shihada Zamzam. Mrs. Zamzam's husband and when she sees that you recognise this type of British mandate deed, Mrs. Zamzam's face lights up as if a great discovery has been made. Mr. Zamzam is dead now, but his widow regards the land — not without reason under Islamic law — as rightfully hers.

She says that it never occurred to her or her husband that her village would be harmed. "We used to visit Jewish people," she says. "There was never any problem. We took our sick people to a Jewish doctor. There was a Doctor Kayewe and a Doctor Natani and there was also a lady doctor called Miriam. They were good to us. Sometimes we took our goods to sell in Jewish villages."

"But one day in 1948, Zionist gangs stopped a truck from our village. They ambushed the truck and killed the driver. Jewish women then shot all the men on board the truck. This happened on the road between Um Al-Farajh and Acre, near the Al-Insabah orchard opposite Nahariya. So on one went to Acre anymore."

According to Mrs. Zamzam, Zionists then began to shell her village. "We were surrounded. Other Arabs told us we were surrounded and should move to another village. We tried to use the date palm trees to close the roads — we had only eight English 303 rifles in Um Al-Farajh. The Zionist gangs were just outside."

"I met a brother-in-law who told me to leave but I stayed another night in our new house just outside the village. The men stayed behind but we left the next day. I held my son Hassan who was 40 days old and the small children carried the other babies. We took the keys to the house with us — we lost them here in Rashidiya."

Mrs. Zamzam lists the villages through which she travelled — Al Naher, Al Kabil, Al Nahle, Tashiba and Al Dear — and then she falls into a kind of swoon, wailing as if she is mourning a husband or son and holding her hands to her face. The young Palestinian men who have gathered in the front to hear her story sit quietly, knowing that she will finish after a while and that this is a ritual, even if it is a deeply felt one.

Mrs. Zamzam looks up to the

wall of the room where there hangs a framed portrait of a young man and woman. The girl is dark-haired with an attractive but serious face: the man is painfully innocent, his handlebar moustache and sleeked-down hair with its sharp parting almost at odds with his handsome features. It is a photograph of Mrs. Zamzam and her husband taken in 1939, six years after their wedding.

Outside Um Al-Farajh, she had met her brother-in-law Muhammad who had a car and the returned briefly to her home to get blankets and clothes for the children. "We thought we would only be away from our village for a few days," she says. "But the Jews entered the village. My husband was in the village and he saw them blow up our new house. They discovered the olive oil we had left behind and they took our olive oil machines. The Jews destroyed all the village. Even the cemetery was destroyed — my father had been buried there."

In May of 1948, the Zamzams crossed the Palestine border into Lebanon and rented a house in Tyre for 12 Palestinian pounds a month. "We had only tents for shelter and we tried to make concrete blocks. Then we came to Rashidiya. I thought I would go home when I left but it has been a long time. I have been 29 years in camps now."

Just as Mrs. Zamzam is finishing, there is a shriek from a home-made air-raid siren in the street and there is a general movement towards the door of the little hut. High up in the deep blue midday sky are the trails of three Israeli jets. They soar above us towards Tyre and then turn southwards over the Mediterranean, back towards Galilee.

Mrs. Zamzam watches all this with equanimity. A year and a half ago, she lost her previous camp home when a shell fired from the Lebanese Christian enclave hit the roof. She has lived part of her life amid violence.

Would she really go back to Palestine if the frontier was opened?

"We are waiting to go back," she says. "I hope I am still alive to go back to Palestine again. I would like to die there..."

Vanished from the map
Mrs. Fatima Zamzam's land lies underneath a plantation of banana trees a few hundred yards down the road from a brickied-up mosque. Her two-story white-stone home long ago disappeared. It vanished as surely as the name of her village has been erased from

state under the 1947 U.N. Partition Plan. During that fateful April, eight out of the thirteen major Zionist military attacks were carried out in the areas allocated the Arab state.

Mrs. Zamzam's village, Um Al-Farajh, was one of the many villages emptied of its population during this period, and one of about 250 villages erased from the map and eventually replaced by Jewish settlements.

One interesting historical note: the attack on the Zionist armoured convoy did occur, as the anonymous Israeli noted, at Kabri on March 28, 1948. It followed, however, a previous night-raid by Zionist troops on the village on February 10, 1948. In the account cited by Nafez Nazal in *The Palestinian Exodus from the Galilee, 1948*, villagers from Kabri, on sighting the convoy, asked the Arab Liberation Army to help them. When the ALA commander refused, the villagers blocked the road with stones. When one armoured truck caught fire, apparently from a home-made grenade, neighbouring villagers joined in the fighting — and finally, the ALA soldiers as well. The retaliation for this incident occurred on May 21, 1948. Fleeing from heavy shelling, refugees from Kabri streamed along the road to Tarshiha. Haganah soldiers pulled men from Kabri aside and shot them.

the map of Israel. The Palestinian Arab hamlet of Um Al-Farajh simply no longer exists.

Just how it came to be extinguished is something of a mystery, although even the Israelis who live in Ben Ami — the farming settlement that has been built on the site — had scarcely heard the name. A young man wearing a yarmulke skullcap and sitting astride a roaring tractor, wiped his brow with his arm when we asked for the location of Um Al-Farajh. "I have never heard of this village," he said. "Why do you want to know?"

The mere question had been enough to provoke suspicion. Ben Ami lies just five miles south of the Lebanese border. It is well within range of the Katyusha rockets fired by Palestinian guerrillas around Tyre and there are concrete air-raid shelters with iron doors between the bungalows. Barbed wire zigzags in front of the small houses and huge asphalt slabs at strangers from behind steel fences...

"So you are writing about those things?" another Israeli said as he stood in a narrow, shaded lane. "There was an Arab village here but there is nothing left now, you know. All that business is over long ago." His friend, a tall bearded man in a black vest with a pair of garden shears in his hand, stared at us without smiling. "Whose side are you on?" he asked. "Are you on our side or their side?" He did not bother to explain what he meant by "their" side.

In any event, it was a local veterinary surgeon, a woman with a brisk, hospitable but no-nonsense attitude toward journalists who invited us into her home and confirmed that this had indeed been Um Al-Farajh. She gave us sandwiches and coffee while we told her of Mrs. Zamzam's flight from the village in 1948. She listened carefully to the details of the Palestinian woman's story, of how Zionist gangs had murdered a truckload of Arab villagers shortly before Um Al-Farajh was surrounded and of how the Zionist then destroyed Mrs. Zamzam's home, the village, and even the little Muslim cemetery beside it.

"This certainly was an Arab village," the Israeli woman said. She spoke charitably of what happened so long ago but her attitude was to grow colder as the evening wore on. She suggested that we speak to a man who had lived nearby in 1948 and after some hours, he arrived at the house, a middle-aged Israeli with very bloodshot eyes. He spoke only Hebrew and

the woman translated for us. We never knew his name; if we wanted to quote them by name; the woman said, they would have to get permission. They did not say from whom this permission would have to be obtained.

Yes, it was true that the houses had grapes on the outside of the walls. He himself had seen them when he used to bring olives to the village so that oil could be made from them. Yes, Jewish doctors did indeed care for the Arab villagers then although Mrs. Zamzam had mispronounced their names. It was Dr. Kiwi, not "Dr. Kayewe," as Mrs. Zamzam remembered, and Dr. Nathan not "Dr. Natani," but there was indeed a woman doctor called Miriam just as Mrs. Zamzam had said.

But the man was clearly unhappy about Mrs. Zamzam's memory. Did she really have a two-story house? he wanted to know. All the houses in the village had been small, single-story homes, perhaps only four square metres in area. He was to become even more disenchanted about Mrs. Zamzam's record of events.

"Mrs. Zamzam is correct when she says that the villagers put tree trunks on the road but she seems to have forgotten why this was done. They were afraid of reprisal because the Arab had just ambushed a relief convoy at Kabri. It has been sent to an isolated kibbutz with food but the Arab stopped it and killed 47 Jews..."

It is quite true that the Zionist armoured convoy was ambushed over at Kabri. What is more, the old iron trucks with their armour plating are still lying rusting beside the old Kabri road just where they came to a halt 32 years ago, the wheels stripped of their tires but their iron bullet shields still intact. The rifles and machine guns with which the Jews defended themselves have been welded on the sides of the vehicles as a memorial.

A plaque erected by the Israeli Ministry of Defence pays tribute to Ben-Ami Pehter, the Israeli commando leader who died in the ambush, which is one reason why the name of Um Al-Farajh ceased to exist and the name of Ben Ami took its place.

It is also perfectly true, as the Israeli said, that the village mosque is still standing. Its windows and doors have been sealed up with breeze blocks but the Koranic inscription beneath the roof remains and someone had painted it in the past 10 years. The only surviving house of Um Al-Farajh is now used as a storage shed.

It was not so easy to find the cemetery where Mrs. Zamzam's

father was buried. The same bearded man who we had already met said that it lay next to the mosque, behind some barbed wire which had been put there to protect it. It was impossible to see it now, he said. But we walked gingerly round the barbed wire and looked inside the little ground that lay beyond. The Muslim cemetery of Um Al-Farajh is a field of rubble and undergrowth, distinguished over most of its area by nothing more than small mounds of earth and scattered, broken stones. Two cement graves have been smashed open, apparently several decades ago. The cemetery seems to have been systematically destroyed.

"Um Al-Farajh was not shelled," he said. "Although the Zionist forces threw hand grenades near the village of Kabri some kilometres from here, Mrs. Zamzam had accurately remembered the way she travelled away from Um Al-Farajh but the Israelis never destroyed her village. They never blew up the houses. The mosque is still standing here and one of the stone-built houses."

Beside a new gymnasium not far away, an Israeli Arab was sweeping a path. Where was Um Al-Farajh, we asked him, and he led us to a large square of fir trees and pointed to the earth. "There is Um Al-Farajh," he said and raised his hands quickly together in the way you might imitate an explosion. Then he left us.

We walked beneath the trees and found just under our feet pieces of old concrete and what might once have been bits of wall. There was what looked like a door lintel. It was cheaply designed, the kind that villagers would have used in their homes. All the time, we were watched by three Israeli farmers standing next to a tractor...

Our visit might have ended there if our car had not run short of petrol on the road south of Nahariya. The garage attendant was an Israeli Arab, a young man with light brown hair who wanted to know what we were doing so far north in winter. I mentioned Ben Ami and Um Al-Farajh and referred momentarily to Mrs. Zamzam, when suddenly the boy's face lit up. "She's my aunt," he said.

And so it was that Osman Abdelal took us from the petrol station and up to a small Arab village called Mazraa, clustered round the ruins of an old Roman aqueduct. He lives in a small house there with his brothers and sisters, all Israeli citizens who speak Hebrew and live and work in the Israeli state. It was Osman's father Muhammad who had returned in his car for clothes for Mrs. Zamzam's children just before Um Al-Farajh was finally abandoned by the Palestinian Arabs in 1948.

The family did not want to talk about politics but they asked about Mrs. Zamzam's health. They never went near Ben Ami, they said, and smiled at us. "What happened to Mrs. Zamzam's house?" I asked. Osman looked at his brother and sisters. "They blew it up," he said. "My family did not see it but they heard the noise of the explosions. They were already coming here to Mazraa."

And so Mrs. Zamzam's family, perhaps irrevocably split by nationalities, lives only 15 miles apart, divided by the Israeli-Lebanese frontier. If Osman Abdelal and his sisters climbed the furthest hill to the north, they might just be able to see Mrs. Zamzam's refugee camp at Rashidiya. But they have not climbed the hill.

Gold price falls sharply

LONDON, Jan. 13 (R) — The price of gold fell sharply to \$377.75 an ounce in London and Zurich today, a drop of more than \$22 this week.

London bullion dealers said that the price dropped to its lowest level since November, 1979, because of fairly heavy Swiss selling which reflected the market's belief that the decline will continue.

The price was almost \$11 down on last night's closing level in London of \$388.50 an ounce. The morning fixing price was \$387.

Despite uncertainty over Poland — gold normally rises in times of crisis — the price has declined steadily in recent months. Dealers believe one factor is increased sales by the Soviet Union to finance its grain imports. There also have been indications

in recent days that a study group set up by the U.S. government to examine the role of gold will oppose America's return to the gold standard, which would require the government to hold gold equal in value to the amount of dollars in circulation.

Gold reached a record high of \$850 in 1980. The lowest price in 1980 was \$474 and last year it was \$388.

Airlines to discuss rationalisation of fares on North Atlantic routes

HOLLYWOOD, Florida, Jan. 13 (R) — Executives of 28 international airlines will try to rationalise their fares across the North Atlantic at a 10-day meeting starting today.

The airlines lost a total of \$900 million on their scheduled international operations during 1981 and analysts say they could lose up to \$1.1 billion this year.

They will be considering a U.S. proposal under which transatlantic fares would be classified

into five price bands.

Airlines would be allowed to adjust their fares within these bands without seeking governmental approval, said David Kyd, a spokesman for the International Air Transport Association (IATA).

The IATA meeting is the second in a series of three organized by IATA that began in Geneva last autumn and will end there in March this year.

Analysts say the industry's

hopes of bringing stability to transatlantic routes, where an estimated 125 different fares are now charged on any given day, may depend on this series of meetings.

Roy Watts, chief of British Airways, said last year that there should be a clear distinction between "healthy competition for an expanding low-fare market and cut-throat rivalry for a stagnant market with prices being slashed for short-term advantage."

World recession hits diamond sales

LONDON, Jan. 13 (A.P.) — The worldwide recession hit diamond sales badly last year. De Beers, the South African group which dominates the market in uncut stones, said today sales were down 46 per cent in 1981.

De Beers, headed by the South African magnate Harry Oppenheimer, claims to produce between 80 and 85 per cent of rough (uncut) diamonds either from its own mines or through contract arrangements with other mines in South Africa, the world's biggest producer, Namibia, Botswana and Lesotho. Ghana, however, an important producer does not deal through De Beers.

De Beers said sales in 1981 dropped from 1980's \$2.72 billion, a record in dollars, to 1.47

billion last year.

Because of the depressed value of the South African rand in relation to the dollar, sales in rands were down only 41.6 per cent in 1981—from 2.1 billion to 1.2 billion rands. Record year in rands terms was 1978 with 2.2 billion rands worth sold.

The De Beers statement said sales in smaller stones for the jewelry trade or for commercial purposes held up reasonably well. Christmas sales in the United States, the biggest buyer of the stones, were said to have been brisk.

Diamond prices over the year followed much the same trend as sales, according to John Anderson of Asprey Ltd., a top London jeweler. Top quality stones fell

44.8 per cent in price, he said, from \$58,333.33 for a one-carat stone of top quality to \$32,222.22.

However, ordinary diamonds of a tenth of a carat — Anderson called it "a ten-pointer" — declined from \$911.11 in January 1981 to \$905.56 in January 1982, a decline of 0.6 per cent.

The marketing branch of De Beers, the Central Selling Organisation, has a virtual monopoly on sale of rough, uncut stones through 10 sales a year, called "sights," which are held in London, Lucerne, Switzerland and Johannesburg, South Africa.

The next sight is Jan. 25 and trade experts said it will set the tone for 1982 and show whether a recovery is on the way.

Commission members oppose U.S. gold standard

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — A tentative polling of members of the U.S. gold commission indicates that the body is not likely to recommend drastic changes in the role of gold in national monetary policy.

An overwhelming majority of the 17-member commission supports the sale of a gold bullion coin by the United States. It would be similar to gold coins already being sold by South Africa, Canada and Mexico.

But the preliminary poll conducted by the staff of the commission shows a large majority of

the members opposed to more direct links between gold and the dollar, such as gold-dollar convertibility or attempts to keep the dollar price of gold within some predetermined range.

In fact, the preliminary vote and comments by members at the gold commission meeting January 8, indicate strong support for maintaining present U.S. and international monetary arrangements, including the current system of flexible international exchange rates.

U.S. Secretary of the Treasury Donald Reagan, the chairman of

the commission, has not yet given his answers to the staff questionnaire. But Murray Weidenbaum, the chairman of President Reagan's council of economic advisers, said that he agreed with the general thrust of the majority opinion.

He read the following brief statement to the other commission members:

"The deliberations of the commission have served the useful function of underscoring the continued need to fight inflation and to promote policies of economic restraint. Although many of the

members and witnesses were persuasive in critiquing historical experience, I was not convinced that any of the suggested major changes in our monetary system would be superior, in both theory and practice, to the existing system, with all its imperfections. Surely, we always should remain open-minded in evaluating proposals for policy changes. Indeed, I find myself supporting some of the specific suggestions made to the commission, notably to allow treasury circulation of gold coins. But I remain unconvinced that we should institute price controls over commodities — and that includes precious metals such as gold and silver."

The proposed gold coin would be sold by weight at a price a few percentage points above the price for a similar amount of gold bullion on private markets at the time of the sale. There would be no attempt to fix the price of the coins in terms of dollars, or to fix the price of the dollar in terms of gold.

The tentative views expressed by commission members are subject to change when the advisory

body deliberates on a draft of its final report in the next few weeks.

The commission was appointed by President Reagan at the request of the U.S. Congress. The commission was proposed by members of congress, who felt that it would be useful to study the possibility that a greater monetary role for gold might help tame inflation. In addition to officials of the Reagan administration, the commission includes members of the Federal Reserve Board (the U.S. central bank); members of Congress, and non-government experts.

The preliminary poll showed that decisive majorities of the commission:

- Oppose defining the dollar as a specified weight of gold.
- Oppose setting limits on the U.S. money supply or Federal Reserve operations by relating such limits to U.S. gold holdings.
- Oppose Federal Reserve intervention in the gold market to influence the dollar price of gold.
- Oppose the use of gold to intervene in foreign currency markets to influence the exchange rate of the dollar.

Interest on Polish debts reduced

FRANKFURT, Jan. 13 (R) — Poland has told West Germany's Dresdner Bank that the amount owed to Western banks as 1981 interest on their loans has been reduced to less than \$300 million, banking sources in Frankfurt said today.

Bankers had estimated early last month that Warsaw owed 501 Western and Japanese banks between \$450 and \$500 million in 1981 as interest on loans of about \$16 billion. Poland also owes Western governments about \$12 billion.

The banks have been insisting that the interest be paid in full before they will sign an agreement postponing repayment of \$2.4 billion in loans that fell due last year.

The sources said the \$300 million figure was given to Dresdner board member Hans Friedrichs who went to Warsaw on Monday. He met Finance Minister Marian Krzak and Marian Minkiewicz, president of Bank Handlowy, the country's foreign trade bank.

Dresdner is the international agent for the unsigned rescheduling agreement on behalf of the 501 creditor banks.

The meeting was the first between a Western banker and Polish officials since martial law was declared a month ago.

Soon after the military takeover Poland unsuccessfully asked 23

banks for \$350 million to meet what it then described as a shortfall in interest payments.

Payments have been trickling through to Western banks since just before Christmas, but only in small amounts and often more than eight weeks late, the banking sources said today.

Of Poland's estimated \$28 billion debts to the West \$10.1 bil-

lion are due to be paid this year.

NATO foreign ministers decided in Brussels on Monday to suspend talks on rescheduling the 1982 debt as part of a package of measures in response to the Polish crisis. The implied threat was that further debt rescheduling would depend on the lifting of martial law and other measures of liberalisation in Poland.

China urged to build nuclear power stations

PEKING, Jan. 13 (R) — China, which exploded its first atomic bomb in 1964 but has no commercial nuclear reactors, must build nuclear power stations, according to a government-sponsored survey on the nation's energy needs.

The study, prepared by 400 experts over three years, said China's modernisation would depend mainly on conventional energy sources, a report by the New China News Agency said today.

But it adds: "It is imperative that the country build nuclear power stations in areas short of energy supplies."

Nuclear power was suited to China's conditions, it added,

without giving any details.

Several recent articles in the Chinese press have spoken in favour of nuclear power, although Vice-Premier Gu Mu said last month that no final decision had been made.

China has at least two nuclear reactors used for research but coal is the country's main source of energy, accounting for 70 per cent of consumption.

THE LONDON STOCK MARKET report does not appear today due to poor reception of wire services.

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON, Jan. 13 (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at the midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets today.

One sterling	1.8775/85	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.904/07	Canadian dollars
	2.2795/2805	West German marks
	2.4980/5005	Dutch guilders
	1.8480/95	Swiss francs
	38.80/85	Belgian francs
	5.7900/25	French francs
	1221.00/1222.00	Italian lire
	223.05/15	Japanese yen
	5.6000/20	Swedish crowns
	5.8420/40	Norwegian crowns
	7.4390/4410	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	382.00/383.00	U.S. dollars

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

JORDAN TELEVISION FOR THURSDAY

CHANNEL 3

4:30 Koran
4:45 Cartoons
5:10 Children's Programme
5:15 News in Hebrew
5:20 Programme Preview
5:30 Local Competition Programme
5:45 News in Arabic
5:50 Local Series
6:00 Arabic Play
6:10 News Summary

CHANNEL 6

6:00 French Programme
6:10 News in French
6:20 News in Hebrew
6:30 Are You Being Served?
6:40 Quincy
6:50 News in English
7:00 Movie of the Week: "Madame Sin" Starring Robert Wagner and Bette Davis

FOR FRIDAY

CHANNEL 3

10:00 Koran
10:20 Children's programme
11:00 Religious programme
12:00 Forest Ranger
12:45 Ben Hur
13:00 Soccer
13:15 Play Captain
13:30 CHIPS
13:45 Science and Life
14:00 Western Theatre
14:30 Feature Film
15:30 Religious Programme
16:00 News in Arabic
16:30 Arabic Series
17:00 Local Variety Programme
17:30 Arabic series
18:00 News in Arabic

CHANNEL 6

6:00 French Programme
6:10 News in French
6:20 News in Hebrew
6:30 Mary Tyler Moore Show
6:40 I Remember Nelson
6:50 News in English
7:00 Flamingo Road

RADIO JORDAN 855 KHz, AM & 90 MHz, FM

FOR THURSDAY

7:00 Sign on
7:10 Morning Show
7:30 News Bulletin
7:40 Morning Show
7:50 News Summary
8:00 Pop Session
8:10 Signing off
8:20 News Headlines
8:30 Pop Session
8:40 News Summary
8:50 Pop Session
9:00 News
9:10 Instruments

FOR FRIDAY

7:00 Sign on
7:10 Morning Show
7:30 News Bulletin
7:40 Morning Show
7:50 News Summary
8:00 Pop Session
8:10 Signing off
8:20 News Headlines
8:30 Pop Session
8:40 News Summary
8:50 Pop Session
9:00 News
9:10 Instruments

BBC WORLD SERVICE FOR THURSDAY & FRIDAY 639, 720, 1413 KHz

GMT

04:00 Newslark 04:30 Classical Record Review 04:45 Financial News 04:55 Reflections 05:00 World News; 24 Hours News Summary 05:30 Twentieth Century Folk 05:45 The World Today 06:00 Newslark 06:30 Nature Notebook 06:40 The Flamingo World 07:00 World News; 24 Hours News Summary 07:30 Marching and Waltzing 07:45 Network U.K. 08:00 World News; Reflections 08:15 Golden Treasury 08:30 John Peel 08:40 World News; British Press Review 09:15 The World Today 09:30 Financial News 09:40 Look Ahead 09:45 Rock Salad 10:15 Ploughman of the Moon 10:30 Say a Minute 11:00 World News; News about Britain 11:15 Words that changed Lives 11:30 Assignment 12:00 Radio Newslark 12:15 Top Twenty 12:45 Sports Round-up 13:00 World News; 24 Hours News Summary 13:50 News U.K. 13:45 The Pleasure's Yours 14:30 Discovery 15:00

Radio Newslark 15:15 Outlook 16:00 World News, Commentary 16:15 Assignment 16:45 The World Today 17:00 World News; Midweek 17:40 Waveguide 17:45 Sports Round-up 18:00 World News; News about Britain 18:15 Radio Newslark 18:30 Take it or Leave it 19:00 Outlook: News Summary 19:30 Stock Market Report 19:45 Look Ahead 19:45 Report on Religion 20:00 World News; 24 Hours News Summary 20:30 A Jolly Good Show 21:15 Ulster Newsletter 21:20 In the Meantime 21:30 Business Matters 22:00 World News 22:45 The World Today 22:55 Book Choice 23:30 Financial News, Reflections 23:45 Sports Round-up 23:50 World News; Commentary 23:55 Merchant Navy Programme 23:55 Meridian

SELECTED CHANGES FOR FRIDAY

05:30 The King of Instruments 07:30 Backtracking 8:30 Smash of the Day: The Navy Lark 11:15 In the Meantime 12:15 Jazz for the Asking 13:30 Death and the Magician 18:30 The Rewards of Music 23:30 A Murder of Quality

AMMAN AIRPORT

NOTE: The following airport arrivals and departures are provided to the Jordan Times by the AIA information department at Amman Airport, Tel. 92205-6. They should always be verified by phone before the arrival or departure of the flight.

FOR THURSDAY

ARRIVALS:

8:00 Cairo (EA)
8:45 Cairo
8:55 Agaba
9:00 Doha, Bahrain
9:40 Kuwait (AF)
9:45 Kuwait (KAC)
9:50 Kuwait (KAC)
9:55 Kuwait (KAC)
10:00 Ras Al Khaima, Dubai
10:00 Doha, Bahrain
10:00 Beirut
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DEPARTURES

3:30 Cairo (EA)
6:00 Beirut, Amsterdam (KLM)
6:30 Beirut
7:00 Agaba
7:40 Cairo (EA)
7:50 Beirut (MEA)
7:55 Beirut (MEA)
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Municipal water service (emergency)	37111-3		
Police headquarters	39141		
Najdah rowing patrol rescue police, (English spoken)	21111, 37777		
Airport information (ALIA)	92205/92206		
Jordan Television (ALIA)	73111		
Radio Jordan	74111		

LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

Saudi riyal	92.6/93.1	Italian lire	(for every 100)	27.8/28
Lebanese pound	79/986.6	Japanese yen	(for every 100)	152.2/153.1
Syrian pound	57.6/58.3	Dutch guilder		135.8/136.6
Iraqi dinar	612.3/622.3	Belgian franc		87.3/87.8
Kuwaiti dinar	1196.5/1203.3	Swedish crown		60.6/61
Egyptian pound	338.6/344.6			
Qatari riyal	92.8/93.4			
UAE dirham	92.6/93.1			
Omani rial	979/986.6			
U.S. dollar	340/342			
U.K. sterling	637.7/641.5			
W. German mark	148.9/149.8			
Swiss franc	183.6/184.7			
French franc	58.7/59.1			

MARKET PRICES

Tomatoes	230	Cabbage (imported)	120	80
Eggplant (small)	160	Broad Beans	450	400
Eggplant (large)	130	Apples (Golden)	270	200
Potatoes (imported)	120	Apples (Double Red)	280	200
Marrow (small)	140	Apples (Starken)	250	180
Marrow (large)	100	Lemons	130	100
Cucumber (small)	600	Oranges (Aba suna)	240	180
Cucumber (large)	450	Oranges (Shamouti)	180	140
Hot Green Pepper	170	Oranges (French)	130	100
Sweet Pepper	180	Carrots	160	120
Cabbage	100	Turnips	150	120
Onions (dry)	170	Chestnut	520	450
Green onions	420	Grapefruit	100	80
Spinach	90	Beet	160	120
Coconut (piece)	350	Letts (a head)	70	40
Beans	300	Mandarin oranges	180	130
Bananas	260			
Bananas (Mukammar)	225			
Sweet Potatoes	130			

SPORTS

England drops two catches

Indian cricket too hot to handle

MADRAS, India, Jan. 13 (A.P.) — England captain Keith Fletcher's gamble today in putting India to bat after winning the toss in the fifth cricket test here did not pay off. At the close of the opening day, the home side was 178 for two, with Gundappa Vishwanath on 64 and Yashpal Sharma on 4.

Dilip Vengsarkar was struck on the head by a Bob Willis bouncer and rushed to a local hospital, where an X-ray showed he had no fracture.

Vengsarkar delighted the 55,000 cricket fans who packed Madras' Chepauk ground with elegant shots on both sides of the wicket during his inconclusive inning of 71 runs.

The visitors dropped two vital catches in the morning session of play, allowing India to get out of trouble after the early fall of test debutant Pranab Roy.

Roy misjudged a ball from fast bowler Graham Dilley. Expecting it to bounce, he offered no stroke. The ball, however, did not rise and came into the hands of wicketkeeper Bob Taylor after gently touching the 21-year-old opener's glove.

Soon after Roy's dismissal, Indian skipper Sunil Gavaskar edged seamer Paul Allott to first slip but Chris Tavare failed to take the shoulder-high catch. Gavaskar was then on nine.

Allott, playing his first test in the current series, was also unlucky not to get Vengsarkar's wicket before lunch. Graham Gooch at third slip position muffed a simple catch off Vengsarkar's bat.

Earlier, Gavaskar and Roy opened India's first innings after Fletcher won the toss for the fourth time in a row in the current six-test series and decided to field in a surprise move. The two Indians began diffidently, collecting only 11 runs in the first hour of play.

Shortly after the lunch break, Gavaskar snicked an outgoing ball from Willis behind the stumps. Taylor easily held the catch. The Indian star batted 135 minutes to score 25 runs.

Vengsarkar and Vishwanath batted confidently, severely punishing loose balls from the four English pacers. Vengsarkar hit Ian

Botham for four consecutive fours in one over. At tea, Vengsarkar was batting with 71 runs while Vishwanath was on 34.

Sharma joined Vishwanath after Vengsarkar was hit on the left side of the head in the final session of the day's play. Fletcher tried hard to get a quick Indian wicket by cleverly reshuffling his bowling. Willis bowled several intimidating bouncers to Sharma but the Indian stood his ground.

The Madras wicket had an uneven bounce but gave little assistance to the bowlers.

England and India announced their teams just before the match began. The visitors offered an extra bowler, Paul Allott, in place of controversial opener Geoff Boycott, who returned to London last weekend.

The Indians, on the other hand, decided to strengthen their batting and included middle order batsman Ashok Malhotra instead of off-spinner Gopal Sharma. The team has only four bowlers — medium pacers Kapil Dev and Madan Lal and spinners Ravi Shastri and Dilip Doshi.

Kuwait rises to soccer fame



Kuwait's national soccer team

KUWAIT, Jan. 13 (R) — Kuwait's rise to soccer fame under British and Brazilian influence reaches its peak in June when they compete in the World Cup finals for the first time.

The players from the small Gulf country were soccer is the number one sport clinched their place in Spain by finishing top of the Asia-Oceania qualifying group.

It was the climax of 50 years development started by Britons who introduced soccer when working in the fledgling oil industry and significantly shaped at national level under Brazil's Carlos Alberto.

Alberto was appointed manager in 1978 and under his guidance Kuwait have become the first Arabs from Asia to reach the World Cup finals. Previously, only Arab countries in Africa have got so far.

Kuwait qualified despite such problems as being able to play for only three or four months a year because of a climate in which summer temperatures can reach well over 50 degrees centigrade.

Captained by Saad Al-Houti, a 28-year-old science teacher, Kuwait have built their successful team around such players as star striker Fathi Kamli, a 25-year-old army sergeant, attacking midfielder player Abdel Aziz Al Anbari, 26, and goalkeeper Ahmed Tarabulsi, a 30-year-old army lieutenant.

The team were given 40 days holiday after their final qualifying game in early December and return to a training camp in Kuwait early next month.

Kuwait's preparations for the finals include visits by European teams during training and matches in West Germany, Belgium and Austria among other countries before arriving in Spain on June 3 for acclimatization.

Soccer in Kuwait, first officially organized in the 1950s, survives the searing heat to thrive in locations as diverse as the dozens of pitches on waste ground to government-financed stadiums which are often packed with up to 35,000 Kuwaitis for each match.

Kuwait Football Association President Sheikh Fahd Al Ahmed Al Jaber Al Sabah said 1,680 players were registered with the association. An estimated total of 3,000 Kuwaitis were playing the game — a significant number in a country with about 630,000 nationals.

The nation's ruler, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmed Al Sabah, is an avid fan and watches matches on television which broadcasts live most of the top international clashes.

Sheikh Fahd said Kuwait had five stadiums which would be increased to 14 within three years. The government also planned to build a national stadium with a 65,000 capacity.

The government builds the stadiums and gives them as a gift to the local people, in addition to giving each club 150,000 Kuwaiti dinars (about \$500,000) to cover running costs.

"For the national team, the government pays every penny," Sheikh Fahd said.

Tracy Austin named A.P.'s female athlete of the year

NEW YORK, Jan. 13 (A.P.) — Tracy Austin, who came back from a debilitating back injury to capture her second U.S. Open women's singles title, was named today female athlete of the year for 1981 by the Associated Press (A.P.).

John McEnroe won male athlete of the year honors, marking the first time that tennis players have captured the AP award in the same year.

Austin, a 19-year-old from Rolling Hills, California, sat out most of the first half of the year with a sciatic nerve injury after winning the Colgate Championships in January. But when she returned to the courts, she won four consecutive tournaments, including

the Open, the country's premier event.

Her dramatic domination was rewarded by the nation's sports writers and broadcasters as she polled 99 votes to win the AP award for the second time in three years. Second was last year's winner, Chris Evert Lloyd, with 95 votes.

The two tennis stars, whose styles are almost identical, finished far ahead of golfer Jan Stephenson, who was third with 10 votes. Garnering nine votes was distance runner Allison Roe, while tennis star Martina Navratilova and swimmer Tracy Caulkins received eight votes each and golfer Donna Caponi and swimmer Mary Meagher had seven votes each.

Austin was in pain when she won the Colgate Championships in Washington, D.C. But when the pain continued, she dropped off the tour.

She returned in late May, losing in the quarterfinals to Sandy Collins at the German Open. And, by the beginning of August, she had won only one tournament, at Eastbourne, England, while losing in the quarterfinals at Berlin and in the quarterfinals at Wimbledon.

But then, no longer worried that the pain would return, she beat Pam Shriver to capture a tournament at San Diego.

In the U.S. Open at Flushing Meadows, she was wiped out in the first set of the finals by Navratilova 1-6. Then she came back to beat the strong left-hander in two thrilling tie-breakers 7-6, 7-6, to capture the title for the first time since 1979, when she became the youngest champion ever. In 1980, Austin became at 17 the youngest athlete—male or female—to reach 1 million dollars in career earnings.

She followed up her Open victory by capturing a tournament in Atlanta before losing in the finals to Navratilova in Minneapolis. Then she secured a place for herself in the year-ending Toyota Championships by beating the Czechoslovakian-born Navratilova in Stuttgart, West Germany.

In the championships, staged at East Rutherford, New Jersey, Austin lost a thrilling three-setter to Lloyd in the Round-Robin, came back to eliminate Lloyd in the semifinals, then duplicated her U.S. Open victory, losing easily to Navratilova in the first set before roaring back to capture the \$75,000 first-place prize.

Injured Alderman out of Australian line up against Pakistan at SCG

SYDNEY, Jan. 13 (A.P.) — Injured Australian pace bowler Terry Alderman is unlikely to be considered for the vital clash with Pakistan in the Benson and Hedges World Series Cricket Cup game at the Sydney Cricket Ground (SCG) tomorrow.

Alderman had his right foot X-rayed today but an examination didn't show any break.

But he will have an orthopaedic foment made for his right foot and hopes to be fit for the game on Sunday in Brisbane against West Indies.

Australia still has a slim chance of making the final two but will need to win the next three games (one against Pakistan and two

against West Indies) to qualify.

A final without Australia could cost the Australian Cricket Board between 250,000 to 300,000 dollars.

Just under 11,000 saw West Indies beat Pakistan by seven wickets at the SCG last night — this compares with a world record one-day match crowd of 78,142 at Sunday's Australia versus West Indies clash at the Melbourne Cricket Ground.

The first game of the finals will be played in Melbourne on January 23 but it is unlikely to produce anything near that figure.

Pakistan are convinced they are the victims of official blundering as they fail to get centre wicket practice at the SCG.

Manager Ijaz Butt claims tour conditions state practice on the SCG under lights was possible.

The Pakistanis are without day-night experience under lights and pace bowler Sarfraz Nawaz withdrew from last night's game against West Indies because he felt he would be a handicap to the team with a need to wear glasses at night.

With Alderman unlikely tomorrow, the decision facing the Australian selectors is the choice at number three between John Dyson, a success with his 136 in the drawn West Indies second test and Evergreen NSW skipper Rick McCosker.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN

chance to show your spades on the next round.

Q.1—East-West vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠KQ76 ♠KQ982 ♠3 ♠A43
The bidding has proceeded:
East South West North
1 ♠ Dble Pass 2 ♠
Pass Pass 2 ♠ Pass
Pass ?

What action do you take?
A.—Partner has little or nothing, for with any values he should have taken another bid over two spades. Therefore, it is unusual for you to contest the auction any further, especially since partner might have only a four-card club suit. Pass.

Q.2—As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠AK1087 ♠J2 ♠AK943 ♠6
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass
2 ♠ Pass ?

What do you bid now?
A.—It is true that two diamonds, a change of suit by responder, would be forcing. However, we prefer a jump shift of three diamonds. Our experience indicates that failure to jump now and show a strong diamond suit and a game-going hand could lead to complications later in the auction.

Q.3—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠10854 ♠Q ♠QJ10652 ♠A8
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
Pass 1 ♠ Dble Pass ?

What do you bid now?

A.—Some jump bid—not forcing in response to a double—is clearly indicated. While it is quite likely that partner has four spades, we would still choose to jump to three diamonds—there is just too great a disparity between the two suits. If partner is good enough to continue, you will get a

Q.4—As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠AKQJ1083 ♠Q85 ♠K4
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South
Pass Pass ?
What do you open?
A.—While an opening bid of one heart is technically correct, our vote goes to four hearts. Partner's pass rules out any hopes of slam, and since our defensive prospects are limited, we cannot even be sure that it is our hand. The preemptive opening might keep the opponents out of the auction.

Q.5—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠9 ♠QJ63 ♠KJ52 ♠A98
The bidding has proceeded:
West North East South
1 ♠ Pass 1 NT Pass
2 ♠ Dble Pass ?
What action do you take?
A.—Partner's double on the second round is for penalties—he could have doubled one spade had he wanted to hear from you. Pass. Your substantial values will come as a pleasant surprise to partner, and you can expect a handsome penalty.

Q.6—As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠10762 ♠AQ6 ♠AKQ82
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
1 ♠ Pass 1 NT Pass ?

What do you bid now?
A.—We suggest a slightly aggressive jump to three diamonds. Your hand rates to produce seven tricks, and you should encourage partner to bid again if he has reasonable values. Two diamonds is far too conservative. Also, we would not quarrel with a reverse bid of two hearts, which pinpoints your weakness in the black suits.

GOOD NEWS!

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ANNOUNCEMENT

Directorate of Civil Defence
General Committee for Public Safety from Accidents
EXTENSION OF CLOSING DATE

The General Committee for Public Safety from Accidents announces the extension of the closing date for the tender concerning the Automatic Remote Wireless Surveillance System from Feb. 1, 1982 to March 15, 1982.

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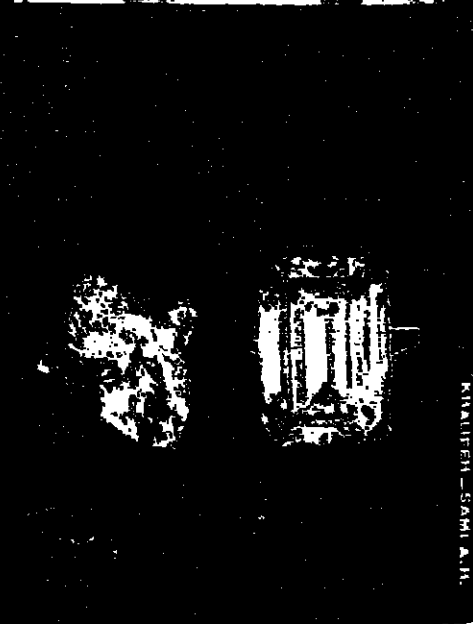
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FEATURES

Fighting to end the shadowy heroin empire

By Robert Lamb

The Western press makes much of what heroin does to Western youth, less about what it does to the youths of Thailand, Burma and Laos — the Golden Triangle countries which produce half of the heroin reaching Europe and the United States. A recently published U.N. document reveals that the growing of opium poppies also ravages the jungle hillsides of these nations. Now the opium-growing tribespeople seem to be turning slowly to other crops, according to the report.

"Daughter of former member of parliament resorts to prostitution with Saudi prince to buy heroin," read a headline in a British newspaper.

A U.N. report which reveals that growing the heroin-producing opium poppy is causing environmental devastation on the hillsides of Southeast Asia has received less dramatic publicity. Sex, royalty, drugs: the British story had all the elements which the popular newspapers adore. But it did not mention that there is a 50-50 chance that the drugs the girl bought were grown in Southeast Asia's notorious Golden Triangle, the world's major heroin-producing area.

It also failed to mention that the cultivators of *Papaver somniferum*, the opium poppy, are just as much victims of heroin as the m.p.'s daughter or the less fortunate addicts of New York's Times Square or Hamburg's St. Paul area.

The recently published U.N. document said that in Burma, which produces 30 times more raw opium than Thailand, "the acreage of poppy grown and the production of poppy has been halved", mainly through a programme which since 1976 has encouraged the growth of other 'high-profit, easy-to-transport crops'.

The Golden Triangle, the origin of half the heroin reaching the West, comprises the mountainous region of northern Thailand, Burma's Shan Plateau and an adjoining area of Laos. It is a wild, remote area where government control runs little further than an army encampment. It is not remotely triangular in shape and has never been "golden" for the people who live there.

The poppy growers are the wretchedly poor hilltribes like the Karen, Lahu, Lisu and Akka, con-

trolled by a collection of private armies run by opium warlords. Harvesting the opium on the steep slopes is tedious work. Each plant's swollen seed head must be delicately pierced and the brown, sticky ooze — the raw opium — carefully scraped off.

The amount of heroin originating in the Golden Triangle — last year an estimated 700 tons — has been climbing steadily since the 1940s. Even in a good year less than 5 per cent of the production is intercepted by law enforcement agents.

"Chasing the Dragon" is the traditional phrase used in the Orient to describe invariably futile attempts to stamp out this trade. With crop substitution, the dragon is now being tackled in its lair. Said one Thai narcotics official: "Before, we were just dealing with the symptoms of the opium problem, now we're tackling it at the source."

One explanation for the poppy's grip on the region is that the end product can be easily transported by pack animal, one of the few forms of transportation available in this remote area. So new crops must also be portable. Spices, herbs, medicinal and oil-bearing plants, honey and silk all meet this criterion. Livestock, which can go to market on the hoof, is another option.

Coffee cultivation is also proving to be a viable alternative. The U.N. has been providing hardy, high-yielding varieties to villagers and has negotiated a purchase guarantee agreement with Nestle, the giant Swiss-based food multinational.

Agreements like this can bring in foreign exchange, which the Thai and Burmese governments badly need. They get no direct benefits from the heroin trade, one reason why they are so enthusiastic about the crop sub-

stitution approach.

Another reason is that the poppy is turning against the nations which grow it. Opium smoking and chewing are old customs carried on openly in most Southeast Asian villages. But recently the young, particularly in the cities, have been turning to heroin.

Over the past few years the warlords have established mobile jungle laboratories, mainly along the Thai-Burmese border, to convert the opium into heroin. Previously this was done in large cities. The labs move back and forth across the border depending on whether the Thai or the Burmese armies are looking for them.

are 60-70 per cent. Little wonder then that the king of Thailand has called heroin addiction a "national epidemic."

Poppy cultivation also endangers the delicate ecology of the Triangle region. The tribespeople clear a patch of jungle with primitive slash-and-burn techniques, plant the poppy — which swiftly exhausts the soil — and then move on to a new patch of forest.

The U.N. report, from the U.N. Fund for Drug Abuse Control (UNFDAC) office in Burma, said that "the spent soil on the abandoned poppy fields tends to be washed down the hillsides by heavy rain, thus causing soil ero-

subsidised crop substitution campaign has been an outstanding success. A few villages, stimulated by the profits of these projects, have voluntarily started to grow other crops.

But to anyone not familiar with the pitfalls involved in chasing the dragon, the programme appears a virtual failure. Only 56 Golden Triangle villages out of 800 are known to have completely stopped growing the poppy. And though the acreage may have been halved in Burma, there appears to be no drop in the quantity of heroin reaching the West.

But neither does there appear to have been an increase, and to the dragon chasers that is no mean achievement.

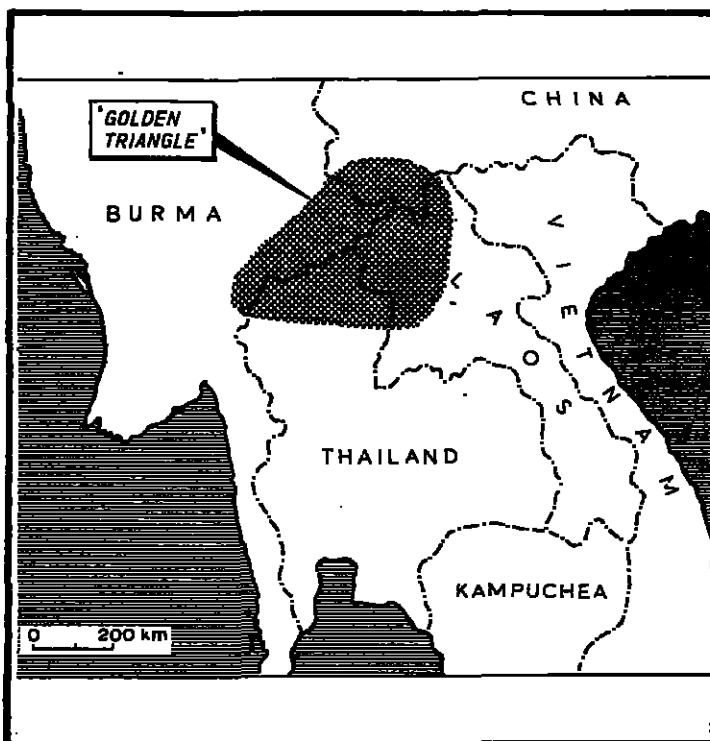
Poppy elimination can only come about if and when Rangoon and Bangkok gain political control over the Triangle. Here the remnants of the nationalist forces

which fled China after Mao Tse Tung's victory, and the Shan State army — members of the Shan ethnic group who want to create an independent nation in Eastern Burma — have all but abandoned their political objectives and seem intent only on protecting their opium growing fiefdoms.

The Burmese Communist Party, whose forces also find refuge in the Triangle, has recently turned to opium cultivation to raise hard currency, and even forces the local villagers to grow the poppy, according to U.N. officials.

Laos presents a new problem. The Vietnamese-backed Communist regime in Vientiane refuses to enforce the 1961 U.N. anti-narcotics accord. "If they (Laos) don't trade in heroin, what else have they to sell?" lamented a Thai narcotics official.

—Earthscan



Heroin, mainly from these labs, has produced some 500,000 addicts in Thailand alone. Once addicted, the life expectancy of a heroin addict is five to seven years. Relapse rates in the rehabilitation centres of Bangkok and Rangoon

sion. Where the slopes are steep the results are becoming serious."

In model projects, like Burma's Heho livestock centre or 30 experimental villages in Chiang Mai province in Thailand, the heavily

Crackdown on sex tours

TOKYO, (A.P.) — The Ministry of Transport plans to initiate a crackdown on Japanese sex tours to Asian cities, an official has said.

The ministry currently is considering the possibility of revising laws governing the travel industry in order to prohibit travel agents from offering package tours that include such services as arranging for prostitutes, said the official, who declined to be identified.

Much publicised Japanese sex tours to the Philippines triggered

off criticism both at home and abroad in 1979 when Japanese travelling overseas for the first time topped the 4 million mark.

"Thanks to criticism from the Japanese press and wives," the official said, "such tours to Manila have since decreased, but Bangkok, Hong Kong and other Asian cities still lure Japanese men as sex havens."

In 1981, an estimated 4 million Japanese travelled abroad, up slightly from the previous year.

THE BETTER HALF By Vinson

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JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

INFEQ

RAWLD

ASOURE

EMBALC

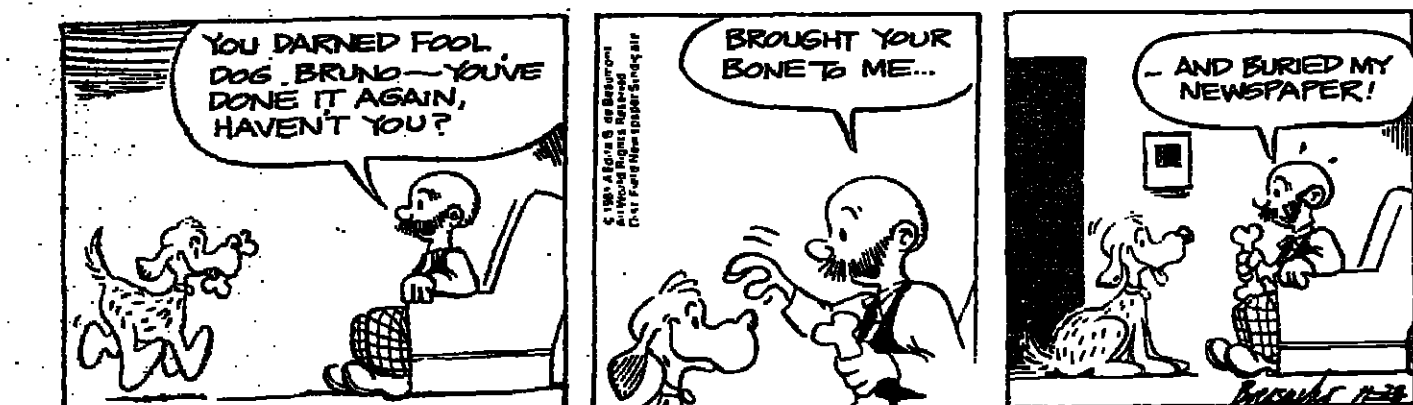
Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: "O O O O O"

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: GUARD AGENT BOUNTY GIBLET
Answer: Stared at the motorcyclist — "GOGGLED"

Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



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These sponsors have made the Amman Little League Association possible. Thank you again. We look forward to seeing you at the Sheraton Hotel, 2:00 p.m. on Friday for the awards ceremony.

THE Daily Crossword By Hugh McElroy

ACROSS

1 Trudge

5 "The rain in..."

10 Windjammer

14 Hebrides

15 Mountain ridge

16 Parisian friend

17 Famed Indian

19 Kyle of sports

20 Uses a heat process

21 Stuck

23 Residence: abbr.

24 — generic

25 Actress

29 Physicians: abbr.

32 Double curves

36 Regardless

38 Pathological suffix

40 Parrot fish

41 Milan money

42 Broadway hit

44 Put — on (quash)

45 Cut of meat

46 Asian holiday

47 Unimint

49 Garter or rattle

51 — Molins

53 Old poem collections

54 Mrs. in Madrid

56 City on the Danube

58 Shaded mall

62 Most orderly

67 Silent star

68 What HP means

70 Potentate

71 Get onstage

72 Roman tyrant

73 Roy's wife

74 Holds a session

75 Jane or Zane

18 Coarse person

22 — and cry

25 "of Montezuma"

26 Electrified particle

27 Where Damasus is

28 One's own legs

30 Way

31 Dallas campus

33 Dense

34 Ms Jong

35 Soft drinks

37 Damp

39 Sly — fox

43 Geometry sign-off

48 Plan anew

50 Before

52 — strip

55 Abou Ben —

57 Sensual looks

58 Retired

59 Tibet

60 Holy man

62 Seed coat

61 Tote

63 Chinese society

64 Washbasin adjunct

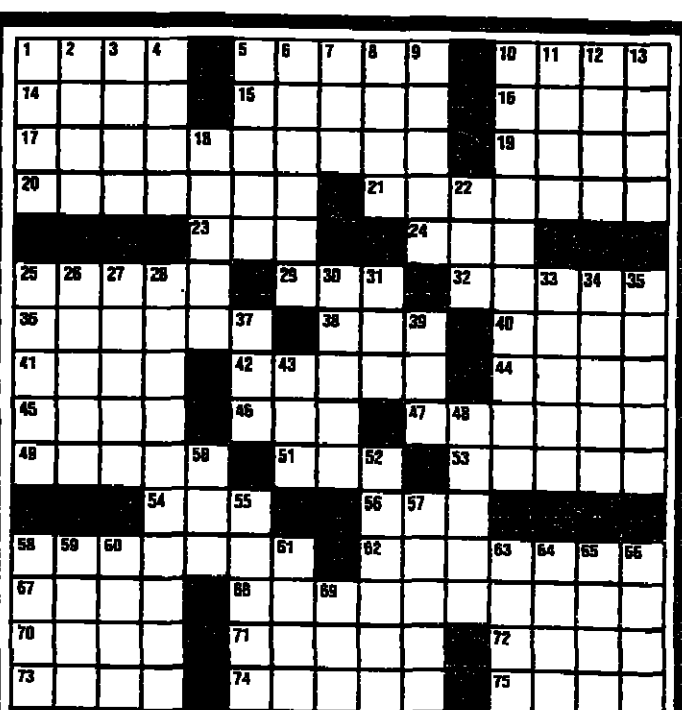
65 Dried up

66 Where Helen dwelt

69 30D: abbr.

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

PIRACY COPY RETTE
LINES DARD DNONE
CATHEDRAL USLYA
ATHOME RUPPERS
ERIS CIPRE WATTEE
HARE PROSPER
ANT LEAH PREMED
LONJENT TESSERA
SCENES WART DIN
SPEC ARTIDITY SINK
SPEIC VOIVE SITA
PLATTERS BOATRE
AERIE MEDAILLION
SALVE TINDON LORD
DEFEW EDINA SNOW



WORLD

Hands off Poland, TASS cautions U.S. and NATO

MOSCOW, Jan. 13 (A.P.) — The Soviet Union denied today that it exerted any pressure on Poland's leaders to impose martial law, and warned the West to keep its hands off the Warsaw Pact country.

A seldom-used official "statement" released by the Soviet news agency TASS said American charges that the Soviet Union was involved in the decision to declare martial law last month were "an invention from beginning to end."

"The measures carried out by Poland's highest bodies are a Polish national decision, a matter for the Poles and for them alone. What can be more authoritative than the statement on this matter by the Polish leadership?" the news agency said.

The unusually long TASS statement again accused the West of trying to destroy Poland's Communist system and replace it with capitalism.

treaty, a member of the socialist community. All those who encroach on the socialist Polish state should proceed from this (fact)."

The statement was apparently intended as response to the statement issued Monday in Brussels by the NATO foreign ministers.

The foreign ministers denounced the imposition of martial law in Poland, and the European members of the alliance warned that they might join the United States in limited economic and political sanctions against Moscow.

The government-controlled Soviet press has repeatedly denounced the NATO communique as "crude interference" into Polish internal affairs—a charge repeated in today's statement.

East bloc follows suit

Meanwhile, Eastern Europe's government-run press backed Poland's military leaders and charged that the NATO statement was the result of U.S. pressures

put on American allies.

The East bloc denunciations, using similar expressions as Soviet media and following an early Soviet comment Monday criticising the NATO intentions, appeared to be an orchestrated response to the NATO ministers' decision to consider taking action against both Moscow and Warsaw.

The NATO statement, issued in Brussels, is an attempt by the United States to "assert its cold war orientation," Czechoslovakia's Communist Party paper Rude Pravo said.

Martial law in Poland was necessary, Rude Pravo added, in order to take a "resolute stand against organisers of economic destruction."

Despite controversial U.S. decision on arms sales to Taiwan

Peking talks display cordiality

PEKING, Jan. 13 (R) — U.S. and Chinese officials displayed cor-



Empty railway tracks just outside London's Waterloo station, Wednesday as train drivers went on strike. The train in the background is parked in a siding (A.P. Wirephoto)

diality today despite Peking's protest yesterday over continuing American arms sales to Taiwan.

Assistant Secretary of State John Holdridge told Vice Premier Ji Pengfei at the start of talks in Peking's Great Hall of the People that his visit had been "very useful and productive."

Mr. Ji told Mr. Holdridge that he was always welcome.

Mr. Holdridge, the U.S. State Department's senior Asian expert, arrived last Sunday to tell the Chinese that the Reagan administration had decided not to provide Taiwan with advanced fighters, but it would sell more of the F-5E jets that have been the mainstay of the Taiwanese air force.

China, which has repeatedly said it objects to all arms sales to the nationalistic island, condemned the decision in what it described as a strong protest.

The note was delivered to Mr. Holdridge and his four-man delegation yesterday, but neither side saw it as a reason to curtail the talks.

Today, for the first time since the confidential talks started, reporters were invited to watch the start of the discussions and heard Mr. Holdridge and Mr. Ji exchange pleasantries.

The aim apparently was to demonstrate that the rift over the arms issue was not a drastic blow to U.S.-China relations and certainly did not yet preclude further negotiations.

Reagan moves to plug news leaks

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (R) — President Reagan, voicing alarm over leaks of confidential information, has ordered tight restrictions on contacts between reporters and officials involved in planning foreign policy and national security.

The restrictions "reflect the president's growing concern about a virtual hemorrhage of leaks of classified information," a senior White House official said.

The president, who said his

British Rail strike adds to woes of winter freeze

LONDON, Jan. 13 (Agencies) — Britain's rail network ground to a halt today after 25,000 engineers launched a 48-hour national strike adding to the woes caused by the country's worst winter in more than 30 years.

The stoppage, the first national rail strike since 1955, began at midnight Tuesday, leaving millions of Britons to struggle to work on icy roads in freezing fog that blanketed snow-bound England from Essex county near London in the south to Yorkshire in the north.

The Automobile Association, one of Britain's main motoring organisations, reported "accidents everywhere," including pile-ups that blocked at least four major highways into the capital.

Two people were killed in separate accidents on fog-bound British highways, police reported. That raised the toll of cold-related deaths to at least 19 since Friday at police count.

In London, the morning rush hour started two hours early around 6 a.m. as tens of thousands of commuters took to the roads. The Royal Automobile Club reported a staggering 800 kilometres of traffic jams around the city by 8 a.m.

Police in the midlands cities of Manchester and Stockport reported tailbacks of up to 16 kilometres long.

The chaos as the country's 11,200-kilometre rail network halted was a taste of things to

come. The Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen (ASLEF) warned that the walkout was only the first of a planned series of two-day strikes. The next is scheduled for Jan. 20-21.

The strike was over a pay and productivity dispute between ASLEF and state-run British Rail. ASLEF leaders said that its members will stop working on Sundays, observe an overtime ban and wage a go-slow campaign when they go back to work Friday.

British Rail Chairman Sir Peter Parker threatened to suspend the striking drivers without pay, risking all-out conflict with the railmen that could close the national network in an indefinite walkout.

While Britain's railroad came to a halt, people toiled to dig their way out of the snow and ice. In Wales, virtually cut off from the rest of Britain since last weekend's fierce blizzards, only a handful of major roads have been reopened.

Royal Air Force and civilian helicopters dropped food to remote communities and fodder to stranded sheep and cattle.

Police stepped up patrols in Wales as looters moved into strip hundreds of stranded trucks and cars abandoned in the snow-bound roads. Others were reported breaking into shops.

Police said other racketeers were cashing in on the big freeze—selling bread, vegetables and soap to people in isolated areas with huge markups.

Atlanta victim had tried to sell a pint of blood

ATLANTA, Jan. 13 (R) — One of 28 young blacks killed in Atlanta over a two-year period had tried to sell a pint of his blood the day before police say his body was thrown off a river bridge, according to a hospital nurse. When the man, Nathaniel Cater, was murdered is a key element in the trial of Wayne Williams, a 27-year-old freelance photographer accused of killing Cater and another black. The defence contends that Cater's body was dumped in the river days before police detained Williams on May 22, driving slowly off the bridge after a splash was heard. Nurse Vicki Snipes, a prosecution witness, said she saw Cater on May 21 at the Atlanta blood bank and that he tried to sell a pint of blood but was refused because the protein content in his urine was too high. Fulton County Medical Examiner Robert Stivers testified that Cater, 27, died of asphyxia and had been dead for "two to five to seven days" before his body was found not far from the bridge on May 24. A police affidavit implicates Williams in several more of the killings that terrorised Atlanta's black community for two years.

ASEAN to decide on membership bid by Sri Lanka

KUALA LUMPUR, Jan. 13 (A.P.) — Sri Lanka's bid to join ASEAN — the Association of South East Asian Nations — will be decided on at the ASEAN foreign ministers meeting in Singapore this summer, the senate was told today. Sri Lanka will be granted membership to the socio-economic bloc that now groups Thailand, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Indonesia, only if the five foreign ministers unanimously give their approval at the Singapore meeting, said Abdullah Abdul Rahman, deputy minister in the prime minister's department.

Armenian terrorist group warns Paris

BEIRUT, Jan. 13 (A.P.) — A clandestine Armenian guerrilla group has issued an ultimatum to the French government warning it will strike against French interests in the next 48 hours if four Armenian guerrillas held in French prisons are not released, according to a communiqué today.

A caller purporting to speak on behalf of the "Orly Revolutionary Organisation for the Armenian People" telephone the Associated Press office in Beirut and said: "We warn the French authorities, which operate under the cover of fake socialism, that if they ignore the demands of our four great heroes who have been on hunger strike for the past 48 hours, that we will respond violently against all French imperialist interests and institutions."

The caller added that his organisation had "granted the French authorities enough time to reverse

its stand and the waiting period will end on Jan. 15." He rang off after reading the communiqué in Arabic, leaving no chance for questions.

The four imprisoned Armenian guerrillas stormed the Turkish consulate in Paris on Sept. 26 and held 60 people hostage for 15 hours before surrendering to French police. One Turkish guard was killed in the siege.

The Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia at the time claimed responsibility and said the French government had offered the Armenian commandos political asylum. The French denied the allegation.

The "Orly Group" emerged after the arrest at Orly airport last Nov. 11 of another Armenian guerrilla who was travelling on a forged Cypriot passport. He was later deported to Beirut.

At first the Armenian Secret

Army denied any connection with the Orly Group which had claimed responsibility for several attacks on French institutions in Beirut and Paris. The deported guerrilla held a news conference in Beirut arranged by the Armenian Secret Army in which the Orly Group said it was merging with the Armenian Secret Army.

The Secret Army, which was established in 1975 holds the Turks responsible for the massacre of some 1.5 million Armenians in 1915 and strives to regain an Armenian kingdom which disintegrated 600 years ago in Asia Minor.

The group has been responsible for more than 200 bombings and assassinations, mainly against Turkish targets, since its establishment. Very few of its guerrillas have been captured and the group has retaliated violently against the capture of any of its members by Foreign governments.

report on the visit by 24 American Christian clergymen and laymen to Lebanon, Jordan, the occupied West Bank, and Israel. The group included representatives from Protestant, Roman Catholic and Orthodox churches.

The Rev. Wagner noted that most members of the delegation were "relatively uninformed" about the situation in the Middle East, that their primary purpose was to go and listen, and that "they came away with a better understanding."

The main recommendation of the delegation, he said, is for American churches to use their influence to work for sovereignty for Lebanon and for full rights for the Palestinian people.

He said several members of the delegation are preparing articles on the trip for publication and that a conference will be held in the United States in May for American Christians to study Middle East problems and listen to Middle East religious and political leaders.

He also said members of the delegation are preparing a report on the recent trip, and their findings will be made available to American religious leaders and selected members of congress.

Clergyman urges U.S. Christians to seek Mideast peace

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (Agencies) — An American clergyman, who returned this week from a visit to the Middle East, has called on Christian churches in the United States to learn more about the Arab-Israeli conflict and to use their influence to seek peace in the area.

The Rev. Donald Wagner, a Presbyterian minister and director of the Palestine Human Rights Campaign in Chicago, urged U.S. Christian leaders to build bridges between themselves and Muslims, Jews and Christians in the Middle East.

He said that U.S. churches and

the U.S. government could make a difference in resolving the number one problem in the Middle East: the Palestinian question. To accomplish this, the Rev. Wagner suggested that the U.S. Christian community increases exchange with Middle Eastern religious leaders, learn more about the problems in the region and make their findings known to the American public and the U.S. government.

The clergyman made the plea in a Jan. 12 press conference, called by the American-Arab anti-discrimination committee, to

report on the visit by 24 American Christian clergymen and laymen to Lebanon, Jordan, the occupied West Bank, and Israel. The group included representatives from Protestant, Roman Catholic and Orthodox churches.

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WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Sir Ninian to be Australian governor

CANBERRA, Jan. 13 (R) — High Court Judge Sir Ninian Stephen will become Australia's next governor-general in July. Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser said today. The British-born judge, 58, will succeed Sir Zelman Cowen, governor-general since succeeding Sir John Kerr in 1977. This quashed widespread speculation that Prince Charles, heir to the British throne, would take up the post as Queen Elizabeth's representative in Australia. The Prince and Mr. Fraser both initially favoured this. The prince likes Australia and a spell in the post was seen in some quarters as good preparation for when he succeeds his mother.

Bomb blasts Guatemala Israeli embassy

GUATEMALA CITY, Jan. 13 (R) — A bomb exploded last night in the Israeli embassy here, but according to first official reports no one was hurt. Police cordoned off the area in a southern residential neighbourhood of Guatemala City. Israeli Ambassador Moshe Dayan, an engineer, was absent at the time of the explosion. In reports on the bombing local radio stations said that Israel was one of the main suppliers of arms to the Guatemalan Army, which is waging war against Marxist-Leninist guerrillas.

Cuba introduces speed radar pistols

HAVANA, Jan. 13 (R) — If a Havana policeman lifts his pistol and takes aim at your car, don't worry — he is only going to book you for speeding. For policemen in the Cuban capital have now been equipped with Bulgarian-made radar pistols that look like a cross between a futuristic space gun and a German Luger. The newspaper Granma says the pistol is designed to measure the speed of a car at a range of up to 600 metres. The policeman, Granma says, detects a car that he thinks is going too fast, aims the pistol and pulls the trigger. The speed of the car is shown on the dial. "If there is doubt on the part of the violator, he can be shown the speed registered by the pistol," granma said. Almost 300 people were killed and 3,400 injured in road accidents last year in Havana.

Onassis wins seat on shipowners' board

ATHENS, Jan. 13 (A.P.) — Christina Onassis, daughter of the late Greek shipping magnate Aristotle Onassis, has become the

Court tries Thatcher's would-be assailant

LONDON, Jan. 13 (R) — A knife-wielding student forced his way into the House of Commons to try to assassinate Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and create anarchy in Britain, a court heard today. The prosecution said Nigel Eastmond, an 18-year-old sociology student, was arrested when he rushed into the parliament buildings on July 9 last year brandishing a kitchen knife and shouting: "I want to kill Margaret Thatcher." Eastmond scaled a fence into a back garden, dodged two guards and ran through three courtyards before being overpowered by police. Prosecutor Ann Curnow said at the Old Bailey Court, London's central criminal court. The prosecutor said Eastmond told police: "I wanted to kill her — definitely. I did not receive any message from God. I am not a psychopath." He said he was disillusioned with the main political parties and influenced by assassination attempts on prominent people. "I read a couple of books on terrorism," he said in his statement to police. "The idea is to create anarchy and force the state to take brutal action against the people."

Corrupt Indian minister steps down

BOMBAY, Jan. 13 (R) — Abdul Rahman Antulay, a leading supporter of Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, has stepped down as chief minister of Maharashtra State after a Bombay high court ruled that he had allotted cement to builders in return for donations to two trusts he started. Mrs. Gandhi's government came under fire in and out of parliament from the opposition which alleged Mr. Antulay had collected nearly 20 million rupees (\$2.5 million) from industrialists by showing them special favours. One of the trusts was alleged to have been set up by Mr. Antulay using Mrs. Gandhi's name. Opposition leaders said the court judgment vindicated their charges of corruption in high places in the government and Mrs. Gandhi's Congress (I) party. The high court action was brought by petitioners alleging misuse of office, and entailed no sentence.

The Weekend Crossword

LABOR SHORTAGE

By Herb L. Risteen

ACROSS

- 1 Expresses
- 2 Of a certain dimension
- 3 Conspiracy victim
- 4 National
- 5 Actress Calvet
- 6 Scrape off
- 7 Start of announcement
- 8 German city
- 9 Lallepalaas
- 10 New Mexico
- 11 TV hit
- 12 Plus
- 13 Student abdr.
- 14 Miles of movies
- 15 Toys
- 16 Paraphrase
- 17 Employee group abdr.

DOWN

- 1 Direction for a reader
- 2 Responsibility
- 3 Summed up
- 4 Provides
- 5 Jacks
- 6 Peluca
- 7 Stage background
- 8 Flowers of puns
- 9 Macaw
- 10 Whistles
- 11 Sign
- 12 Year Sp.
- 13 Southpaw
- 14 Country song
- 15 Degree
- 16 Silverware
- 17 City of Yemen
- 18 Arabian gulf
- 19 Fox
- 20 Hung fluttering in the air

Diagramless

17 X 17, by Sunny Francis

ACROSS

- 1 Oxlike antelope
- 2 Analysis of ore
- 3 Urbane
- 4 Series of steps over fences
- 5 Artist's paint
- 6 Hanging ornament
- 7 Append
- 8 Alt of TV
- 9 Volca vote

DOWN

- 1 Pieces of candy
- 2 Slew
- 3 Part of the eye
- 4 Poisonous snake
- 5 Small sturgeon
- 6 Frank
- 7 Alt of TV
- 9 Volca vote

25 White House

- 26 name
- 27 Ruffian
- 28 Western city
- 29 Red-backed sandpiper
- 30 Oahu dance
- 31 Examination
- 32 Score: abdr.
- 33 Prudish
- 34 Biblical mount
- 35 Savior
- 36 Frigate hands
- 37 Cones and spheres
- 38 Indian
- 39 Coal mine cars
- 40 Eagerly
- 41 Males lace
- 42 Regional
- 43 plant life
- 44 Home word
- 45 Spheres

56 Baseball play

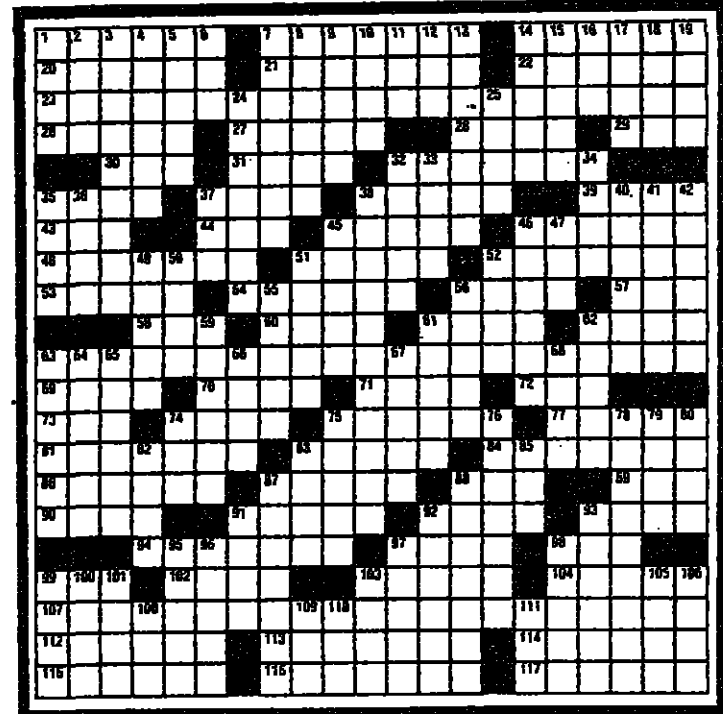
- 57 Mining
- 58 Dutch commune
- 59 Fisherman
- 60 Many times
- 61 Star in Cetus
- 62 Ocean game
- 63 fish
- 64 Agreement
- 65 Wrinkled
- 66 Large container
- 67 Big hit
- 68 French river
- 69 Fox
- 70 Charles
- 71 Cones and spheres
- 72 Spirit
- 73 meetings
- 74 Self-appointed
- 75 lawman
- 76 Latin abdr.
- 77 Network of nerves
- 78 Humble abodes
- 79 Blow one's top

80 Outdoorman's

- 81 Inca
- 82 Certain bills
- 83 Anger
- 84 Supports for fractures
- 85 Body abdr.
- 86 — de sac
- 87 Tiny, In
- 88 Dunder
- 89 Of aircraft
- 90 — (one-sided)
- 91 Desert plant
- 92 End of
- 93 — (one-sided)
- 94 Cat or goat
- 95 D.C. celebrity
- 96 Stationed
- 97 Peasant
- 98 Fragrant
- 99 Weapon for a hoodlum
- 100 One: prel.
- 101 Jason's ship
- 102 Decomposed
- 103 vegetation
- 104 Shift
- 105 Sled
- 106 Tennis shot
- 107 Bill Fr.
- 108 Compass point
- 109 Soldier: abdr.

(Formerly The New York Herald Tribune Crossword)

Edited by Herb Ettenson

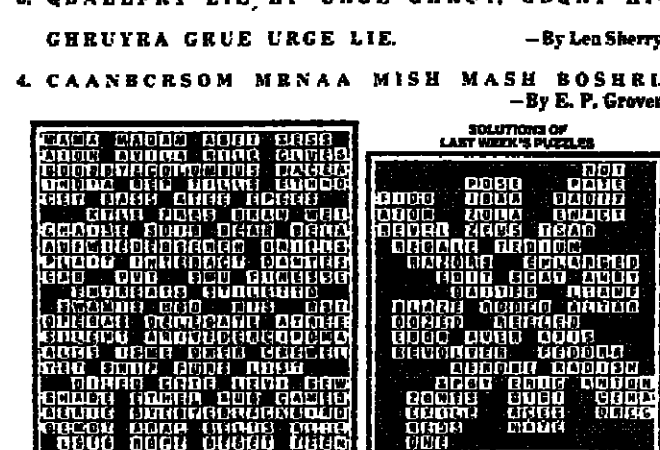


Last Week's Cryptograms

- 1. Huddle in chilly castle means somebody will be thrown into dirty moat.
- 2. Balancing a checkbook is a darn difficult act requiring a high quality safety net.
- 3. The magic legend of Capistrano is hard for some people to swallow.
- 4. Lonely singer sang torrid love song to lovely, tired lass.

CRYPTOGRAMS

- 1. CONTROL CNURC TEPEALOJ CRNC KJO
CNYOA CRJUIO PB SELOR N YPEEPKJ SPEA
KJOB. —By India M. Sperry
- 2. NEDUH FUSS DMMRTI RTI DLZLKI WILDR. MA
WILDR. WER U BIZIA HLB AININWIA FTUET.
KIU. —By Barbara J. Rugg
- 3. QBALLRY LIE, HF URGE GHRUY. GBQRY HF.
GHRUYA GRUE URGE LIE. —By Len Sherry
- 4. CAANECSOM MENAA MISH MASH BOSHEL.
—By E. P. Grover



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